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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 190 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1914 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
29th Aug.	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
12th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	.....	..
19th ,,	Simla ..	6000	.....	..
26th ,,	Mooltan ..	11000	.....	..
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
17th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th ,,	Malwa ..	11090	.....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	.....	27th Aug.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	28th Aug.	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th ,,
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th ,,	30th ,,

For Freight apply to—

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NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,
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SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore .. A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .. A&C	5415	27th Aug	..

* These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915*

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	..
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	..
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	..
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	..	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	..
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st ,,	..
City of Benares A&C	6084	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	..

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

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(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Linoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyone	San Francisco
Harbin	Pengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Fort, BOMBAY.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
DWARKA, 1695 Thursday 27th Aug. Direct.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 28th Aug. *6 a.m. Direct.
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday 27th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam Linga, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

24th August, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS.
1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	5th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	20th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for n this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

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The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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SCOTLAND.)

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For Wrist wear or for the pocket, we can supply the BEST and therefore the cheapest from Rs. 15.

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The BEST again, in GOERZ PRISMS & BUSCH PRISMS also ENGLISH PRISMS at Rs. 90.

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GOERZ ANSCHUTZ or the TENAX POCKET cameras weighing from 8½ Ozs. All fitted with GOERZ' world renowned lenses. From Rs. 112.

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BANKING.

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Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,768

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Nickel 18"', 19"', or 21"', Rs. 9-12 each.
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LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
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Bombay.
3058

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WANTED SECOND HAND DE DION Four seater one, two or four CYLINDERS. State Car Register No. Apply to Box No. 822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3610

WANTED ONE INTERMEDIATE FRAME in perfect working order new or second-hand by BLATT or TWEEDALES and SMALLEY. Apply to Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3585

WANTED AT ONCE—An EXPERIENCED URDU KNOWING HINDU GRADUATE teacher, must be above 30 years of age. Free lodging and salary between Rs. 40 and 60, according to qualifications.—Apply with full particulars to INSPECTOR of EDUCATION, Datia (Bundelkhand). 2413

WANTED—For the Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts, Ahmednagar, a SUPERINTENDENT. Salary Rs. 175-15-250. Applicants must be practical men, and have a thorough knowledge of carpentry. Industries followed at present are Carpentry, Metal-hammering, Clothweaving and Carpet-making. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2407

REQUIRED for Girls' Hospital, in the Lawrence Memorial School, a HOSPITAL MATRON. Salary Rs. 45-1-50 p.m. with free quarters, uniform and board, or an allowance of Rs. 20 in lieu of board.
Also a COMPOUNDER on Rs. 17 p.m. plus Rs. 3 Hill allowance plus free quarters.
Appointments will be in first instance on 6 months' probation. Apply, with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills. 2408

WANTED—An energetic, painstaking and honest Secretary for the Upper India Couper Paper Mills Company, Limited, Lucknow. Preference will be given to men possessing business aptitude, force of character, executive, administrative and intellectual capacity, with ability to enforce discipline and to control subordinates. A thorough knowledge of accounts and book-keeping a great recommendation. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 according to qualifications Bungalow and medical attendance free. Punkah and Tatti allowances during the hot weather.
Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be addressed up to the 31st August, to the MANAGER, U. I. Couper Paper Mills Co., Ld., Lucknow. 2411

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN
Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

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Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence School.
Dept. A/E8.
11, Hunum Street, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED an EFFICIENT TYPIST and CLERK. Decent salary. Apply immediately to Box No. 172, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3622

REQUIRED by married couple, BOARD and RESIDENCE with European family, moderate. Apply Box No. 823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3617

WANTED VETERINARY SURGEONS to examine LIVESTOCK, for LIVESTOCK INSURANCE CO. Apply for terms Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3621

WANTED Agents and Canvassers in Bombay and districts to canvas Shares and secure Insurance for LIVESTOCK INSURANCE CO. Apply to Box No 825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3621

WANTED.—A STHANAKVASI JAIN GRADUATE for religious studies and researches. Monthly payment Rs.50 for two years. Then Rs. 75 with increment of Rs. 5 per month every yea on certain conditions. Apply to,
PURUSHOTAM MAVJI PLEADER,
3625 Rajkot—Kathiwar.

WANTED—A qualified Manager to supervise the felling and conservation of trees in the Hazara forests. Must be young and of active habits. Pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Ohly experienced hands need apply to—
RAI SAHIB TIRATH RAM SHAH,
2414 Nawashehr, via Abbottabad.

WANTED CLERKS.—Only CANDIDATES who have passed School Final need call at the YERAVDA PRISON PRESS OFFICE for a personal interview with copies of certificates and testimonials.
(Sd) S. W. JONES,
Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Y. C. Prison.
3612

WANTED a HEAD-CLERK for the MEDICAL STORES, BARODA STATE. Essential qualifications for employment are thorough trade knowledge of drugs and apothecaries' and wares, and previous experience in a good firm of wholesale chemists and druggists.
Salary Rs. 50—70.
Application with testimonials should be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, BARODA STATE. 3627

WANTED a MEASURER to fill up a vacancy on the Permanent Establishment on Rs. 20 per month to start with. Men possessing necessary qualifications of a Measurer that are required for surveying, measuring and plotting and who have passed the requisite Educational test will be preferred and should apply before the end of the current month to,
(Sd) D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East
3593 Khandesh.

WANTED for the Larkana Municipality a SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 50—2—70. Applicants should state their age, qualifications and experience. Preference will be given to a Sub-Assistant Surgeon or Suboverseer who has taken a course in Sanitation at a recognised school. Applications should be submitted to the President, Larkana Municipality.
CHANDIRAM B.,
Chairman, Managing Committee,
2407 Larkana Municipality.

WANTED AN ENGINEER for the DEWAS STATE 2, Central India, on a salary of Rs. 100/- plus Rs. 10/- as conveyance allowance and quarters. None who are not L. C. E's and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS need apply. The appointment will be probationary for six months. Applications should be sent not later than the 1st of SEPTEMBER 1914, to the SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL, Dewas State 2, C. I. 3617

REQUIRED—A CONTROLLER of the Palace Household Must be a European of the Gazetted Officers class interested in house decoration, and catering arrangements. Pay up to Rs. 800 vide qualifications, free house and conveyance. Apply before 1st September and send photograph with application (which will not be returned) to
THE HOME MINISTER,
To His Highness' Government,
Alwar State, Rajputana.

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FOR SALE—one LOT ENGLISH MAKE CYCLES complete with tyres, lamp, bell etc., from Rs. 60/- each 41 Meadow Street. 3607

FOR SALE.—Very cheap, owner leaving Bombay. A CABINET SIZE CAMERA, in very good order. 41, Medow Street, Fort. 3608

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, absolutely new with accessories. Rs. 300 no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406

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TO BE LET.—Immediate occupation PART FLAT fully furnished at Colaba, containing 3 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights and fans suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple. Apply to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2415

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOOD SUPPLIES AT THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. Bombay Time on MONDAY the 21st SEPTEMBER, 1914, for the supply of diets etc., to the different Municipal Hospitals from 1st November, 1914 to 31st October, 1915.
2. Forms of contract, specification etc., can be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that can be required in connection with the contract.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred only) to be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay Municipality, in cash or public securities, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.
4. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract. The monthly supply bills will be subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. on the contract amount if necessary.
5. All charges in connection with the execution etc., of the contract should be borne by the Contractors.
6 The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay Municipality,
August, 1914. 3620

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Down Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.50
20.37 "	Muttra	"	8.45
23.20 "	Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48 "	Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18 "	Ferozepore Cantt:		22.12
8.56 "	Lahore Cantt: West	"	20.32
11.17 "	Wazirabad	"	17.50
14.0 "	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49 "	Jhelum	"	16.18
15.50 "	Rawalpindi	"	13.32
19.10 "	Nowshera	"	9.47
20.18 "	Peshawar Cantt	"	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.20 Arr:	Delhi	Dep:	6.0
1 .23 "	Meerut Cantt:	"	2.11
3 .27 "	Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7 .26 "	Ambala Cantt. †	"	21. 8
8 .0 Dep:		Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30
10.30 Arr.	Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON
General Traffic Manager.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1914, for the construction of New Small Causes Court, Bombay (Reinforced cement concrete flooring). Value of work about Rs. 20,712. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, P. W. Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 1,000, (one thousand only), should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 2,000, two thousand only (including the earnest money) will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted.
A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 20th August, 1914. 3623

NOTICE.

WE now invite applications from Ladies of all nationalities wishing to have admittance in the SINGER SEWING SCHOOL to be started early in September in the Ibrahim Rahimtulla Buildings, next to May House, Princess Street, where instruction in cutting-out, dress-making in all its branches and art embroidery will be efficiently imparted by EXPERIENCED LADY INSTRUCTRESSES employing all modern methods.
The location of the School is central and convenient being accessible both by Train and Tram in two minutes.
For particulars of the hours of attendance and Fees please apply to
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Hornby Road, Fort,
3613 Bombay.

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Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.
Messrs. MEHTA and CO., Auctioneers, beg to inform the public that they hold their usual weekly sales every Tuesday where they sell furniture, piece goods and other sundry goods on very reasonable commission. Enquiries about sales solicited. Prompt attention and best results guaranteed.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st August at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wari Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seeds, linseed, jawari, rapeseed, tilly, herda, mohwaflower wheat, turmeric, bundles of gunny bags, casks, bundles of iron bars, boxes of luggage, lot of old records, steel hoops and bands, bags of sweepings grain, condemned sheets and other miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th August, 1914.

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SENSATIONAL, EXCITING AND HIGHLY INTERESTING FILMS.
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Sandhurst Road. Telephone No. 126

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The March Past of the Bikanir Camel Corps.
OUR
FRENCH ALLIES
Wonderful views of our brave friends at their manœuvres. Gallant men these.
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LES BAU MALAGAS
The famous Spanish Dancers.
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VERA ROCHDALE
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Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.).	Shanghai.
Amritsar.	Seremban (F.M.S.).	Tientsin.
Delhi.	Bangkok.	Tsingtau.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 22ND AUGUST, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Rawalpindi. Ambala reports 0.87" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Lahore but in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.26", Mainpuri 0.90", Jhansi 0.10", Cawnpore 1.78" and Allahabad 0.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmere reports 0.44 of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur, Ajmer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Gujarat and Central India West; Surat has had 0.59" and Indore 0.30". In Kathiawar, Rajkot records 0.11" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.29" Saugor 0.23", Khandwa 0.18", Nagpur 0.11" and Raipur 0.32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.22", Ratnagiri 2.05", Mormugao 0.65" and Karwar 0.50". Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and local rain in Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0.71", Belgaum 0.17" and Nizamabad 0.12". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased in the United Provinces, south Gujarat and the south Bombay Deccan but has decreased in Rajputana, Central India West and the Central Provinces while it continues insignificant in Malabar and has become so in the Madras Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and the United Provinces, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West and north Hyderabad. Light isolated showers have occurred on the Coromandel coast and in Kathiawar.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Konkan and the Central Provinces, local rain in the United Provinces, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Malabar, some showers in Central India West, Hyderabad, Gujarat, and possibly in the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd of August 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 h.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	96.0	83.7	84	..	0.00	0.01
Jask	92.2	82.4	84	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	90.6	79.5	80	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.1	84.1	64	..	9.32	5.13
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	100.9	85.2	70	..	14.68	3.29
Sirsa	95.8	76.5	74	..	12.90	..
Ambala	95.7	73.7	93	0.87	17.63	—0.35
Delhi	89.8	..	78	..	14.95	—2.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.6	77.2	81	0.26	22.09	4.55
Mainpuri	84.3	75.6	89	0.90	15.97	—0.25
Jhansi	83.4	76.3	93	0.10	21.49	—4.01
Cawnpore	86.2	78.3	87	1.78	21.21	—1.06
Allahabad	89.7	78.5	81	0.15	31.54	6.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.1	81.8	75	..	4.43	2.30
Karachi	85.9	78.4	83	..	6.20	0.67
Ajmer	77.8	72.3	84	0.44	14.59	0.28
Jaipore	80.4	74.1	82	0.01	21.63	5.99
Kotah	91.6	76.8	76	..	20.28	1.45
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.2	77.8	71	..	?	..
Dwarka	85.8	79.4	80	..	12.73	1.68
Veraval	81.8	77.8	83	0.06	10.09	—4.27
Rajkot	86.9	73.9	86	0.11	20.44	0.24
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	75.4	89	0.02	26.89	13.22
Surat	88.3	76.5	93	0.59	41.94	10.61
Ahmedabad	88.8	74.9	84	0.02	27.07	2.38
Deesa	89.5	75.1	81	..	22.25	4.64
Neemuch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indore	83.1	71.3	92	0.30	19.30	—1.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.8	74.3	95	0.29	31.79	—6.59
Saugor	76.8	72.6	93	0.23	27.83	—3.92
Hoshangabad	81.4	74.2	91	0.03	38.98	6.05
Khandwa	84.1	73.3	91	0.18	22.19	3.44
Akola	88.6	75.5	81	..	16.44	—3.82
Amraot	84.7	74.5	86	..	17.46	—3.25
Nagpur	82.8	75.6	84	0.11	24.97	—6·02
Chanda	85.5	77.2	80	..	23.64	—10.20
Raipur	86.7	75.3	93	0.32	27.70	—4.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.5	77.4	87	0.22	58.59	4.45
Ratnagiri	78.7	72.9	90	2.05	104.35	25.79
Mormugao	80.6	74.7	92	0.65	88.11	14.25
Karwar	77.6	74.1	92	0.50	121.52	27.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	75.4	72.1	83	..	17.64	6.04
Ahmednagar	74.6	68.1	79	..	11.66	1.34
Poona	74.8	69.1	82	0.07	25.97	9.02
Sholapur	78.2	69	88	0.71	15.83	3.40
Bijapur	78.0	68.3	86	0.02	8.80	1.35
Belgaum	70.6	65.7	90	0.17	72.30	40.36
Aurangabad	78.0	68.6	85	..	18.77	3.37
Nizamabad (Indur).	74.9	73.4	81	0.12	40.25	17.89
Hyderabad	75.3	71.1	77	..	25.41	10.11
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.2	74.6	89	0.08	112.35	20.49
Calicut	83.4	76.1	90	..	88.08	5.18
Cochin	83.6	75.2	87	..	61.28	0.56
Colombo	85.7	76.8	85	..	15.61	0.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maalipatam	89.8	77.2	73	..	14.72	—1.18
Bellary	81.8	73.3	72	0.04	4.24	—1.28
Guddapah	85.6	73.8	81	0.04	12.16	0.85
Madras	84.1	76.0	76	0.10	12.22	2.94
Bangalore	77.1	64.3	85	..	8.38	—2.45
Coimbator	91.2	71.3	71	..	2.85	—0.91
Trichinopoly	95.3	78.4	53	..	2.53	—2.61
Nellapatam	92.3	76.5	89	0.03	4.81	—1.16

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of August 23rd, '14. In.	Ct.	Total since 1st June '14 In.	Ct.	June 1st to August 23rd 1913 In.	Ct	1912 In.	Ct
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	53	59	12	62	19	43	76
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	11	60	36	73	04	48	24
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital.]	0	14	62	74	72	11	48	34
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..					75	50	47	26

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The monsoon has been feeble in the Gangetic plain but fairly strong on coasts of peninsula and in Burma. Depression formed in north of the Bay but not of importance of yet. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Konkan, North Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Assam Chota-Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central India East, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, East United Provinces, North Punjab, Gujarat, Mysore, and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein two inches; Bhamo three; Myitkyin two; Bogra, Cuttack one and a half; Balsore one; Mussooree four; Sutna two; Jubbulpore one; Pachmari one and a half; Marmagoa five; Karwar four; Masulipatam two; Calingapatam one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in East Hyderabad, and North-east Madras with decrease in North Burma.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the trrors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd August 1914 was 29·915 inches. **Dor temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the faromeler cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer rtading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading gven above.**

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay 21st August.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.704inches.
Temperature of Air ...	82.0degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	77.4 ,,
Dew Point ...	75.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.816 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10) ...	8.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ...	85.5 ,,
Minimum do. do. ...	77.3 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do. ...	285miles.
Fall of Rain ...	0.24inches
Total fall during month ...	10.69 ,,
Do. do. year ...	58.65 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd ...	0.09 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m	ft. in	Aug.	h. m	ft. in
S	22	m 0 0a	29 2	22	m 5 18	15 2
					6 2a	16 6
Sun	23	m 0 9	28 2	23	5 59a	15 2
		m 0 35a	29 4		6 38a	15 9
M	24	m 0 53	28 6	24	m 6 41	15 8
		m 1 11a	29 1		m 7 15a	15 4
Tu	25	m 1 37	28 6	25	m 7 24	16 7
		m 1 48a	29 1		m 7 54a	15 3
W	26	m 2 24	28 0	26	m 8 8	17 9
		m 2 26a	27 0		m 8 37a	15 7
Th	27	m 3 19	27 3	27	m 8 57	19 2
		m 3 10a	26 7		9 28a	16 2
F	28	m 4 25	26 5	28	m 10 6	20 6
		m 4 3a	25 5		10 32a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 22 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 3m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 2m.
,, 24 (Monday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 1m.
,, 25 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 22m.	,, 7h. 0m.
,, 26 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 23m	,, 6h. 59m.
,, 27 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 58m.
,, 28 (Friday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 57m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, August 21st, 5h 26-5m. p.m. Perigee, 24th, 0-0h, p.m.: First Quarter 28th, 10h, 22-5m. a.m.: Full Moon Sept, 4th, 7h 31-2m p.m.: Apogee, 9th, 9-21h, a.m.: Last Quarte 12th, 11h. 18 3m. p m.

BOMBAY ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Never has the condition of certain Bombay roads been more disgraceful than at present. I would invite the attention of the Municipal and Tramway authorities to devote a little of their time in having a trip through the whole of the Frere Road from the Fort Market to Wadi Bunder and particularly from the Carnac Bridge Terminus to Princess Dock Main Gate. Besides the condition of the roads liable to cause the wheels of carriages to break at any moment, I believe the Tramway Company are required to keep in order the roads projecting a foot from their tracks at each end and if they fail to fulfil their duty has not the Municipality to wake them up.

AN EYE OPENER.

Bombay, August, 21st.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS

Favourite Pens throughout all India & the East. Their points—fine, medium, broad—are cut with the correct slant to ensure smoothness and neatness in writing

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 22nd.

SS Queda	Elton	Panaracka	July 6
SS Lhasa	manley	Karachi	August 20
SS Bankura	King	Busreh	,, 11
SS Coconada	Hetching	Rangoon	,, 14
August 23rd.			
SS Jelunga	Piggott	Durban	July 30
SS Tamaka	Hollinshead	New York	June 10
SS Hejaz	Fisher	Jeddah	,, 23

DEPARTURES.

August 22nd.

SS India	Talbot	London
23rd		
SS Netherby	Berg	Java
24th		
SS Clan Macdonald	Southward	Batavia

The following vessels began to load Saturday,

eamer St,,	Dwarka *Berne	for for	Pesian Gulf Rangoon

S. S. Queda.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Queda 4,944 tons, Captain F. Elton arrived in harbour on Saturday from Panarackai which port she had left on July 6 with a general cargo and sugar.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley arrived in horbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she had left on August 20 with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. India.—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's. steamer India 4,198 tons Captain C. C. Talbot sailed on Saturday for London with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Netherby.—The steamer Netherby 2,743 tons Captain H. Berg sailed yesterday for Java with ballast.

S. S. Clan Macdonald.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald 3,612 tons Captain H. S. Southward will sail to-day for Batavia with ballast.

S. S. Bankura.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on August 11, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Coconada.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Coconada, 2,162 tons, Captain A. F. W. Hitchings, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she had left on August 14, with ballast.

S. S. Jelunga.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Jelunga, 3,360 tons, Captain H. G. Piggott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, which port she had left on July 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tamaka.—The steamer Tamaka, 4,047 tons, Captain F. S. Hollinshead, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, which port she had left on June 10, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Hejaz.—The steamer Hejaz, 2,479 tons, Captain A. Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on July 23, with a cargo of specie.

* To arrive.

Saturday, August 21st, 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT	AGENTS
C. & R.	Chakrata	Macfadyean	M. M. & Co
D & E	African	Monarch.. Dakers	W. & A. G. & Co
K	Penang Maru	Murazuime	N. Y. Kaisha
M	Kowek	Brewis	Arab Steamer
N.	Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
F.	City of Sparta	McKeller	K.N. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. F. & Co
2	Warturn	Thompson	Dock Manager
3	Elysia	Kinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
4	Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
5	Roma	Andrew	Rubattino Line
6	Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
7	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
8	Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Sumatra	Brewis	A. S. N. & Co
3	Taiyabi	Kass	E. E. Colin & Co
4	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
5	Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
6	Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
6	Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
7	Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
8	Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
8	Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
10	Teesta	Willis	M. M. & Co
11	Bangala	Cone	M. M. & Co
14	Rahmani	Ousack	T. M. & Co
15	Elephanta	Cope	M.M. & Co
16	Edawana	Walker	M. M. & Co
16	Erinpura	Reddock	M. M. & Co
17	Bharata	MacDonald	M.E. & Co

M.W.D.D.

Silvetash	Seroggie	Hillson and Thomas

H. W. P. D.

Satrunji	Ebram	
Netravati	Pakira	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Okhla	Mafies	M. M. & C

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Bahadur	Dudley	T. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	H. M. Soostrt.
Bankura	King	M. M. & Co
Bahrein	Bonnet	Arab Steamer
Barala	Holyoake	M. M. & Co.
Clan Farquhar	Wadge	J. F. & Co
Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & C
Devanha	Rickey	P. & O. S. N. Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Dalemoor	Taylor	
Hejaz	Fisher	A. S. N. Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Hinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co.
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Karadeniz	Mourad	
Knight Companion	Saye	
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Langa	Cathbush	M M & Co
Mombasa	Smith	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Remmerscen	W. & A. G & Co
Rheinfels	Welksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Queda	Elton	M. M. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalziel	W. & A. G. & Co
Tamaka	Hollinshead	S. O. & Co
Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Coo
Vadura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR DUNKIRK.

GRAMSBARGEN (s) 385 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 8,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

SWAZI (s) 1,250 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein, 16 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

SWAZI (s) 7,000 castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 300 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivondas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

PENANG MARU (s) 60 cwts. jardaloo, Cheungtai.

IMPORTS

S. S. Knight Companion from Calcutta, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—5,851 tons coal.

S. S. Dalemoor from Calcutta Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—10,250 tons coal.

BANK OF MADRAS RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The Bank of Madras has to-day raised its rate of interest on demand loans and on Government paper to 5 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

London, August 21st.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6% since 6th August 1914.

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	20,900
Discount Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅞
Interest day to day loans	3%
,, 7 day market loans	3½%

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, August 21st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
,, Forwarded	14,000
,, Imports	17,000
,, Stock	910,000

Liverpool, August 21st.

Cotton Sale	700
Imports :— ..	Nil
Spot :—	Unchanged

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, August 22nd.

	Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports* ..	228,000
,, ,, ,, at Interior Ports ..	109,000
Rio Coffee	7⅞

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, August 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Sales	4,000
East Indian Sales	200
East Indian Export	200
East Indian Stock	79,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,500
East Indian Actual Export	1,000
East Indian Imports	4,000
American Afloat	2,000
East Indian Afloat	7,000
Total Afloat	33,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, 21st August.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ..	Unquoted
Months	
Ports	
Buyers Sellers etc.	

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	6£
Months	Unquoted
Ports	
Buyers etc.	
Tone	

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, 22nd August.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

9 boxes gold.	6,00,000	London.	Chartered,
1 ,, ,,	76,800	,,	Mercantile.
5 ,, ,, and sovs.	1,57,500 / 56,250	,,	Supdt. P. & Co. S. N. Coy.

MONEY.

The Bank of Madras has raised its rate by one per cent., and it now stands at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change to report in this market.

We quote:—

Bank's selling:—

T. T. ready, 1s. 3 13/16d. to 25/32.

D. D. mail, 1s. 3 15/16d. to 7/8.

T. T. forward, nil.

Bank's buying:—

Private D. D. ready, 1s. 4 1/8d.

3 m/s Credits ready, 1s. 4 3/8d.

60 d/s Japan, 149 (with war risk covered).

BULLION.

In the local market for bar silver transaction in ready bars are reported at 76-8.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	1	0
Australian bar gold	25	1	0
Sovereigns (dragon)	15	0	0
Ready bar silver (cum duty) ...	76	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 20th August, 1914.

G. I. P. Ry.	17*	19,810
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	29	35,023

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARE.

There was no doing in the Paper Market to-day and the nominal quotation was Rs. 93. Owing to Jain holidays the Share Market is closed till the next Tuesday (including).

COTTON.

There was no change in spot quotations from Liverpool, and the day's sales were only 700 bales. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 910,000 bales, against 613,000 bales at the same time last year.

In the local market nominal rate for good Broach this morning was Rs. 217, and for fully good Bengal Rs. 147. Later in the day the price for good Broach declined to Rs. 215½, but there was very little doing, sellers at this rate being difficult to find. Transactions continue only with jobbers. The position of the market for forward delivery is most unsatisfactory. We understand that a movement is on foot to arrange fixed rates for forward contracts, but the combination of all parties concerned will be necessary to bring this arrangement to a successful conclusion.

The market for ready cotton re-opened to-day, but very little business was done.

Quotations are quite nominal.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	2,337 Bales.
Wheat	2,300 Cwts.
Linseed	5,038 ,,
Rape, Rai. etc.	9 ,,
Gingellyseed	1 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil. ,,
Groundnuts	826 ,,
Castorseed	615 ,,
Rice	780 ,,
Myrabollams	2,433 ,,
Cotton seed	2,536 ,,
Mowraseed	269 ,,
Gram	1,111 ,,
Jowar	Nil. ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	278 ,,

By Appointment to H. H. HE MAHARAJAH

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (377) *Hornby Road*, BOMBAY

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RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir S. L. Bachelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SANJIVANI PILLS.

Best Tonic

BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.

A trial bottle free

SAPAT & Co.

Chemists,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

Above medicine can be had at Messrs. KEMP and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

FLEURS de FRANCE PERFUMES

are the perfect scents of the French Flowers.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, JASMINE, ROSE, VIOLETTE, CARNATION, CHYPRE,

And Six other kinds.

Used by the **Fashionables** all over the world

ROSE SUPREME

(A Boquet of the sweetest Rose)

A dozen lovely bottles with a glass feeder and Silver plated

THE BELGIAN ADENNES.

SOM [REMI ISCENCES.

Namur, Liege, Marche, Givet, the Meuse, the Ardennes—as these familiar names come over the cables out of the fog of war, they recall to mind happy days in past summers spent wandering through the Belgian Adennes, writes a correspondent in the "Pioneer." It is now sixteen years to the very month, since, I one of a party of Oxford men, first visited Belgium. After spending a few days in the stereotyped tour through Bruegs, Ghent, and Brussels, we arrived on the 8th August at Namur. It is here that the Meuse, after receiving the waters of the Sambre changes her course from north to east towards Liege. Here too is the famous citadel that has so often been the prize of war, and round which no doubt at the present moment fighting is proceeding. Even to the amateur's eye, the natural strength of the hill overhanging the Meuse is apparent, but it is doubtful if Belgium has of late years improved the fortifications as it has done those of Liege.

From Namur we started south down the valley of the Meuse on a three weeks' walking tour. The road leads into France at the frontier fortress of Givet, 32 miles from Namur. The road runs beside the river through a narrow valley, bounded by wooded hills and picturesque cliffs. Nine miles from Namur we arrived at the village of Rouillon, where there is a small inn, at which we spent several days, living "en pension" for the magnificent sum of four francs a day each. The country round is charming (*la petite Suisse*), and I have three times since revisited Rouillon, and renewed my acquaintance with the proprietor, his wife and daughter. In the summer months the inn is always full of Belgian bourgeois on their holiday, and nothing could exceed their politeness and consideration to us foreigners. On my last visit I remember a conversation with a Belgian business man, and I have never forgotten his opinion of the Germans. "We don't like them," he said, "they are so brutal." What must be his opinion to-day! Round Rouillon there are many delightful walks over the hills and up the valley of the Boeq. Eight miles further up the river is Dinant, a quaint town with a now disused citadel. From Dinant we walked to Givet (15 miles), a small French fortress, on the frontier a dull ugly town. My diary shows we reached there on this very 15th August sixteen years ago. Very different ideed must its appearance be to-day, for the tide of war must have already reached it, if it has not yet overwhelmed it.

THE GROTTO OF HAN.

Returning to Dinant we proceeded up the pretty Lesse Valley to Rochefort. From there we visited the Grotto of Han, which far exceeds in beauty and size the Cheddar caves. At the entrance the river disappears underground (*la perte de la Lesse*), and passes through the grotto to reappear on the other side of the mountain. In fact to leave the grotto one has to get into a boat and float down the Lesse. To enhance the effect all lights are extinguished—one inevitably thought of Charon and the Styx. Suddenly at the end of a long reach of black water we could see a ray of light, and then a low opening, beyond which were the open air and green fields. The whole journey was worth taking just to reach this fairy-like glimpse of the outer world from the dark waters of the subterranean river.

From Rochefort we walked to St. Hubert, a quaint, old town in Belgian Luxemburg. Years after I found a photograph of this little town in "More Leaves from a Life." I am afraid the authoress of that delightful book did not love roughing it in the Ardennes. Bad coffee, the beer, and the smells seem to have got on her nerves and she has nothing but abuse for the country and the people. From St. Hubert we marched 14 miles to Laroche. For the greater part of the way the road ascends through the forest, with here and there peeps of villages nestling in the folds of the hills. From Laroche we walked to Marche, the town which a recent telegram tells us the Germans have already reached. All these places lie in Belgian Luxemburg. Marche is on the railway and about equidistant from Namur and Liege the lines that run south from them joining close by.

Ten years later I went over much of the old ground, and subsequently took the railway from Namur through Liege to Cologne and Coblentz, along which line the Germans have made the advance which for a time at any rate failed so disastrously against the fort of Liege. I remember how little the appearance of the Belgian soldiers impressed, me, and the unfavourable comparisons I drew between them and the Germans. No doubt I was chiefly affected by the shoddy uniforms of the former and the smartness of the latter. The amende honourable is due from me for judging merely by appearances. Whatever the issue of the war, the Belgian troops have won for themselves the glory of being the first to show for the last fifty years that the Germans are not invincible.

To any one who knows and loves the Belgian Ardennes and its beautiful rivers, its forests on the uplands, its smiling cornfields and picturesque villages in the valleys, the tragedy of this war is much intensified. Over that little corner of Europe and its industrious peasantry has burst without warning the storm of war. And the irony of it all!

No ambition of its peace-loving inhabitants, no mistakes of its rulers have brought fire and sword through the Ardennes. It is because the country lies on the most direct line of advance between Germany and France that its people are being driven from their homes and its prosperity ruined. We stand too near the events of the present, our own feelings are too closely involved for us to be able impartially to apportion blame. But of one thing I feel most confident that, when the time comes for the calm judgment of posterity, Germany will sand condemned at the bar of history for the violation of her pledged word and on her head will fall the whole blame for the ravages of war that she has deliberately brought upon a people who have never done her any harm. But history too will remember that little Belgium thought only of her honour in her fierce hour of trial.

NATIONAL FINANCING CORPORATION.

THE WAR AND SWADESHI BANKING.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of The National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Padamshinh Narshinhbhai was voted to the chair in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar. The chairman made the following speech:—

"I have great pleasure in placing before you the report of the Corporation for the second year. But before making further remarks it is necessary to refer to the existing state of war in which the British Nation has become involved through no fault of its own. So far as the British Government is concerned it is a war to uphold justice and righteousness, and I feel certain you will join with me in praying to the Almighty that this terrible state of affairs may soon end and our benign Government may come out successful.

"Since the establishment of our Corporation two years ago, it has had to pass through two very momentous crises, (a) the failures of some of our swadeshi banks last year and (b) the present war. You will all deplore with me the failure of the swadeshi banks. It has given a bad name to swadeshi enterprise in banking, and embaraassed and blighted the prospects of other rising banking institutions. Our Corporation has had to suffer on account of this crisis in the direction of reduction of a volume of business. However, I am glad to say that our Corporation has maintained its position in face of these overwhelming crises. This year we have made a gross profit of Rs. 94,494-13-5, and were it not for the fact that as a measure of precaution we have had to set aside Rs. 65,000 to the Contingency Fund Account, our Corporation would have been in a position to declare a dividend. We have, however, to feel satisfied with the progress which our Corporation, in the face of these difficulties, has made in the short space of two years, and we hope to continue to do so as time progresses.

"As regards war, the whole country will have to suffer a great deal owing to the hindrances imposed on commerce and industry. In these times panic is the great disturber of finance. The excellent provision made against this state of panic by the Chancellor of Exchequer in England, and H. E. the Viceroy in India, ought to have a calming and steadying effect upon the Indian public, and the Indians feel grateful to the Government for taking such measures in their interests. But in spite of all these beneficent measures all will suffer to a greater or less extent, and it is the duty of our shareholders and constituents to co-operate sympathetically with our Corporation. It is necessary under such crisis that the public ought not to take the suicidal step of hoarding gold and silver, and fall victims to false panic. On the other hand we ought to keep patience, follow the advice of our benign Government and show a bold front. This war crisis has brought out one thing very prominently, viz., that well managed swadeshi banks are greatly needed in India. In international complications it is the swadeshi banks who are in a position to administer to the financial wants of the public for internal trade. Hence swadeshi enterprises deserve the whole-hearted sympathy, encouragement and support of the public.

"There is one point to which I would draw attention here, and that is the present tendency in Europe and America for a group of small banks combining and amalgamating to form huge institutions. There are obvious advantages in these combines and the Indian banks would do well to consider whether such a step on their part would not be to the advantage of swadeshi banking."

The report of the Directors and the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1914, were then adopted, the retiring directors were re-elected, and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co., and Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Co., Incorporated Accountants, were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S GRANTS TO PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

A communique states:—In reply to the Government of India's circular letter dated 3rd April 1913 on the subject of Mahomedan education, some of the local Governments have put forward proposals. The Government of India in pursuance of the policy laid down by Government during 1912 and 1913 made allotments to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, which have permitted grants to be made to the Ismail College, Peshawar, or of over Rs. 3,00,000 non-recurring and Rs. 40,000 recurring grant. On the strength of the replies received from the local Governments, the Government of India have also allotted Rs. 10,000 recurring grant in the Central Provinces and Rs. 1,500 recurring grant in Coorg, for purposes of Muhammadan education. The Madras Government have made considerable demands for scholarships for Muhammadan elementary board schools, including girls' schools and secondary schools, and for additional Muhammadan inspecting staff. The Government of India are allotting Rs. 30,000 recurring grant during the current year for these purposes which sum is over half the recurring grant asked for. They are now also allotting a grant of Rs. 26,000 during the present financial year for improvement of the Islamia College, Lahore. It proposed to raise this grant to Rs. 30,000 in future years. In Bengal the whole question is under consideration by a committee. Replies are awaited from other local Governments and administrations.

CANNING FRUIT.

THE AMERICAN METHOD.

No matter how much variety the housewife may introduce, the ordinary kind of preserves inevitably get monotonous—"the same old jam" is a favourite grumble at the breakfast table. For those who are in search of variety in the preserving of fruit the American housewife's method of canning fruit offers considerable possibilities, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The process of canning is altogether different from our method of preserving. ("Canning," by the way, is a misnomer, for it is not cans that are used, but glass jars). Whereas in the British way the preservation of the fruit depends on boiling in sugar, in the American way it depends on the total exclusion of air. It is therefore necessary to have air-tight receptacles for the fruit. Specially made glass jars with air-tight lids may be obtained from several of the big London stores. The jars are mostly of two types, those with glass tops held in position by wires, after the fashion of some kinds of aerated water bottles, and those with porcelain lined metal screw tops; in each case a rubber band s placed on the jar before putting on the lid to ensure the perfect sealing of the contents.

NATURAL FLAVOUR OF FRUIT PRESERVED.

The chief attraction of the American method is that by it the natural flavour of the fruit is preserved—the canned fruit tastes like the fresh article no matter how long it has been kept.

For all kinds of fruit a syrup is necessary. This can be made to the sweetness desired—from 1 to 1½ cups of sugar to each quart of water will be found about right for most kinds. When the syrup has been brought to the boil, place the fruit, properly prepared, in it and stew till tender—a fork will test the tenderness. Before being put in the syrup apples should be peeled and cored, pears peeled and halved but not cored, and all small fruits cleaned as for preserving in the ordinary way.

Now put the jar on a plate, with a spoon in it to prevent cracking, and lift the fruit carefully into it—a cup will be found most serviceable,—taking care not to break it. Fill nearly to the top with fruit, and then, removing the spoon, fill to overflowing with the syrup. If syrup runs short boiling water may be added to make up the deficiency in any of the jars; on no account must any empty space be left. Another and easier method is to put the uncooked fruit in the jars and fill up with the syrup, though of course, in most cases raw fruit is not so palatable as cooked.

THE BOILING PROCESS.

When the jars are filled, lightly screw on the tops; or if flat-topped jars are used, put on the tops without locking them—to lock them, or screw too tightly, means burst jars. Place the jars in a large wide-bottomed pan, fitted with a wire tray (a thin piece of wood will do just as well). Fill the pan to within an inch of the top of the jars with warm water, and place the whole on the fire to boil. Different fruits require different times to boil—about ten minutes is enough for strawberries, gooseberries, and similar fruits with proportionately longer for farmer fruits like apples and pears. Remove one of the covers and test the fruit by piercing with a fork, and as soon as the contents are tender lift out the jars. Again remove the covers, and refill each jar to overflowing with boiling water, finally adjusting the tops.

Both before and after filling, it is as well to test each jar. Empty jars should be filled with water and turned upside down—if the least drop of water oozes out the jar is leaky and the lid must be adjusted. The completed jars should also be inverted, and if any is found to be leaking it must be allowed to cool and then filled up again with boiling water before the lid is refitted.

The easiest of all preserves to make in this way is rhubarb. Here the method is simply to remove the skin, cut the stalks in small pieces, pack each jar closely with the pieces, add cold water, and screw on the lid. No cooking is needed at all.

The method appears complicated in print, but it is not really difficult, and the results are so surprisingly good that it is well wirth trying.

ACROSS AUSTRALIA.

TWO THOUSAND MILES ON A BICYCLE.

An Australian cyclist has this year established a record for a bicycle journey of over 2,000 miles from the south coast to the north, traversing the Continent, says the "Manchester Guardian." The cyclist (E. F. Reichenbach) said that the trip had not been so rough or so difficult as he had imagined it would have been. One feature which struck him forcibly was that the overland track was by no means the desolate, deserted country he had been led to believe. There was only one day in the whole trip when he did not meet someone. Indeed, it was difficult on many occasions to tear himself away from the bounteous hospitality which was quite a feature of the trip. He met only one Myall, or wild black, on the whole trip, and that one went for his life at sight of him.

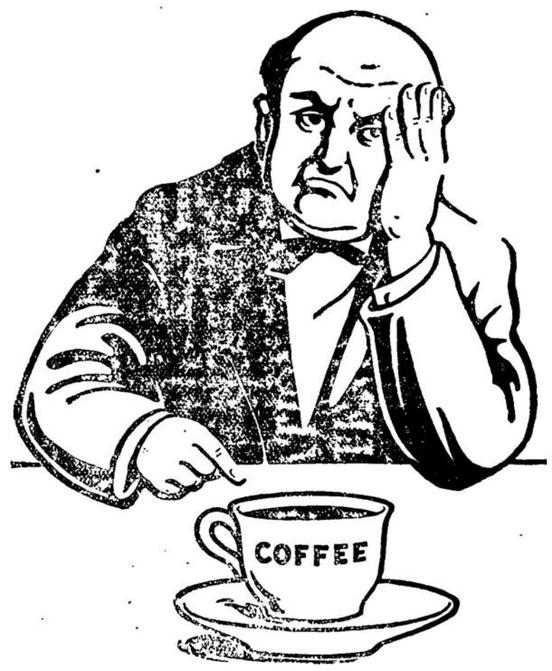
"Overland cyclists, or record-breakers," continued Mr. Reichenbach, "will find this run a very popular one if they meet with the same hospitality as was extended to me. From railway camp to camp a telephone message would be sent on the telegraph line to have tea ready for the overlander. I was treated royally, and kept informed of the movements of travellers, and where I would meet them. Teamasters boiled their billies, and had everything ready for me as I approached, and so right on I met with nothing but unbounded hospitality. In this regard, I warmly recommend the run to all cyclists. On the damper, corned beef, and black tea of the road I kept very fit, and could start back over the same road to-morrow with pleasure. For 1,200 miles of the journey I did not spend one penny; I frequently proffered payment for food, but it was never accepted. I did not see a mosquito, a crocodile, a snake, or a black fellow's spear. Turkeys, kangaroos, pigeons, and geese abounded. Altogether the trip was a very pleasant one, and a good holiday."

Twenty-eight days were occupied in the journey. Reichenbach set out on May 14 with J. A. Fahey, another Victorian, who fell into a creek near Alice Springs and was disabled. From that point Reichenbach rode alone, and surmounted exceedingly trying obstacles in the way of rough and sandy tracks or flooded country. At one period he was 39 hours behind schedule, but showed indomitable pluck. His luggage weighed 65lb.

FIRST CHILEAN PEERESS.

(Reproduced from "The Sketch.")

THE COUNTESS OF LISBURNE.
(Formerly Mlle. Regina De Bittencourt.)



PUZZLING CONDITIONS
of **health** are often caused by
COFFEE & TEA DRINKING

When headache, indigestion, nervousness, liver inactivity or other disturbing symptoms begin to rob one of pleasure and comfort it's well to look for the cause.

If you find it to be coffee-drinking or Tea quit and use

INSTANT POSTUM.

Instant Postum requires no boiling, but is made in the cup—***Instantly*** by stirring a level teaspoonful in an ordinary cup of hot water and adding sugar and Milk or cream to taste.

A level teaspoonful makes it right for most persons.

Postum is a pure food-drink made from whole wheat and a small percent of New Orleans molasses. It is entirely free from the coffee drug, caffeine, and is used by hundreds of thousands who appreciate the comfort and advantage of being well.

It does not constipate.

There's a Reason!

SOLE AGENT—

B. P. MADON
Health Culture Depot—SANTA-CRUZ.
Branch 297, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Whiteaway.

THE MECCA OF THE THRIFTY.

ONCE AGAIN WE ARE GIVING OUR

Customers an opportunity in genuine bargains of **JAPANESE GOODS** comprising of Silks, Cotton Crapes, Curios, Presentation Novelties, etc., which have made Ladies and Gentlemen, in every part of this vast Presidency, look forward weeks ahead to our

GREAT MONSOON SALE.

THE SALE IS **NOW ON**

AND THIS YEAR THERE ARE STILL
BETTER, BRIGHTER, BIGGER,
BARGAINS
FOR DISCRIMINATING PURCHASERS.

PLEASE REMEMBER—

Good things can't last for ever, so take your chance of the pick of our stock and visit us early.

BESSHO & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE CLOSING UP OF WELLS

SQUIBB

is one more attempt to stamp out Malaria from infected places. But before these measures take effect and while Malaria and other fevers have their ravages it would be an act of wisdom to keep by a bottle of **SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC**, the undeniable cure for Malaria, Ague and all other Fevers. In the High Court at Bombay, JUSTICE CORAM HAYWARD, I.C.S., remarked:—

"The sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses."

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA,

MADON SONS & Co.

THE ORIGINAL MADON & Co.

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ramzan Id and Ganesh Chaturthi, Bank Holiday.

TUESDAY, Aug. 25.

Meeting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of Consignees of cargo per three steamers of the enemy now lying at Marmagoa, 4 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
English Mail steamer Multan expected to arrive in Bombay.

THURSDAY, 27th August.

Bombay Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-36, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

LILAMWALLA.—At Khetwadi, on 23rd August, 1914. Cowasji Dossabhoy Batliwalla or Lilamwalla, father of Dosabhoy Cowasji Batliwalla. Funeral at 8-0 a.m., today, Khetwadi, 7 Lane.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Major Stanley Reed, Commanding.

August 24

Orderly N.-C. Officer for the week ending 29th instant.—Corpl. H. F. Lodge.

There will be Recruits Drill on Church Gate Sands, weather permitting, every morning at 7-15 a.m.

Programme of Drills for the ensuing week.

Tuesday, the 25th instant.—Combined drill with the 33rd Cavalry, Rendezvous Church Gate Sands at 7-15 a.m., punctually. All members are requested to attend. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Belts and Bandoliers.

Tuesday evening, 25th instant.—Town Hall Drill for Recruits and members of the Corps from 6 p.m.

Thursday, 27th instant.—There will be a drill for all members at the Cathedral boys' High School from 6 p.m.

Friday, 28th instant.—Combined drill with the 33rd Cavalry, Rendezvous Church Gate Sands at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Belts and Bandoliers.

BATHING FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest, at the Morgue, on Saturday, touching the death of one Mahadev Chimanlal, a Hindu boy, aged 16. It appeared from the evidence that on Thursday last the deceased and another boy went to bathe in the Mumbadevi Tank. Suddenly the former appeared to be exhausted. The other boy went to his rescue, but they both began to sink, and the other boy lost hold of the deceased and came out. Information was given to the police, who had the tank dredged. No trace of the deceased could be found till Friday night, when the body was found floating on the water.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

August 24.

It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Quarters will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

All Buglers and Drummers will parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday August 25th, at 6 p.m.

Company Parades for the week ending August 29th:—

"A" Company will drill on the same nights as "B" Company.

"B" Company Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

"C" Company Monday and Friday at 6-15 p.m.

"D" Company Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

"E" Company Monday at 6-15 p.m. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with caps.

Friday.—Lecture at Head-Quarters at 9-30 p.m.

"F" Company Wednesday 26th, at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—For the above parades except when otherwise notified:—Drill Order with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes.

Recruits "A", "B", "C", "D", "F" Companies to parade every evening at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Plain clothes.

All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

The last half of Regimental Order No. 669 of the 20th instant is cancelled and the following is substituted:—

The undermentioned members of the Bombay Light Horse are temporarily attached to the Motor Cyclists Section "E" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles in the ranks stated against their names:—

No. 7934 Corpl. R. N. Aylward, Corporal Artificer.
No. 7935 Corpl. J. R Webster, Corporal.
No. 7936 Trooper D. K. Johnstone, Corporal.
No. 7937 Trooper H. L. Gilks, Corporal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

Aug. 22.

249 Parades.—The E. E. Company will parade every Weekday evening except Saturdays at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill and Rifle Exercises. Dress:—Uniform and Caps.

250 Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies. All recruits of the Artillery Companies should parade at Headquarters on Weekday evening at 6-30 p.m. for Infantry drill. Dress:—Uniform or Plain Clothes.

262 Strength.—The undermentioned Gentlemen has been Appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the B.V.A. subject to the Approval of Government:—2nd Lieut. G. S. Hardy No. 2 Company B.V.A.

263 Charge of Sections.—Sergeant T. W. Venn from Supernumerary Sergeant, to be Sergeant & No. 1 of "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
Sergeant A. Swann to be Supernumerary Sergeant in "A" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

264 Strength.—The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to rejoin the Corps; subject to the sanction of the Government of India and is posted to No. 4 Company B.V.A.:—

Captain B. K. Goldsmith (attached to No. 1 Company.)

265 Appointments.—No. 1629 Gunner T. James is appointed Trumpeter in No. 1 Company from to-days date.

(Sd.) R.C.D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

COMFORTS FOR SOLDIERS.

Cigarettes, tobacco, packs of playing cards, books, magazines and illustrated papers are urgently needed.

Will those desirous of helping send any of the above to-day to

The Honorary Secretaries,
Women's Branch, Bombay.
Presidency War and Relief Fund,
4, Waterloo Mansions,
Mayo Road, Bombay.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Red Cross Society's Depot of the St. John Ambulance Association have opened a depot to-day in the premises of the Rolls Royce Co.

Waterloo Mansions,
Mayo Road,

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the Association will not be held on Tuesday, the 25th inst. having been postponed to Tuesday, the 31st inst.

FREIGHT MARKET.

There are no quotations in the market, generally all the steamer companies have cancelled the August shipment bookings as their steamers have been requisitioned by the Government. Market is at a stand-still.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague, and one attack and three deaths from cholera were recorded on Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. The plague attacks were reported from Sion, Mandvi and Byculla. There were no cases of small-pox on Friday last. The total mortality on the same day was 99 as compared with 65 of the corresponding day of last year and 125 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1,544, out of which 11 were found to be plague-infected. B. Ward contributed 6 of these latter, C Ward 4, and E Ward 1; while the A, D. F and G Wards did not contribute any.

CASE OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION DISMISSED.

On Friday last Mr. Pendse, Second Class Magistrate, Thana, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Hoosein Sharif, late Chairman of the Kurla Municipality, had been charged under Section 506 A I. P. C. with criminal intimidation by a police constable of Kurla, Narayen Ganoo Maloosarek, whose complaint was that on the night of 22nd May last at 9 o-clock, when he was on duty at Kurla Station Road *naka* he was accosted by the accused who warned him not to give evidence in a certain assault case, in which one Morarji Ramji, a Bania Shopkeeper, was the complainant and had cited him (the constable) to give evidence in his behalf. The constable replied that he was bound to relate all that he had seen and heard. The accused then, it was alleged, threatened the constable that as he did not acquiesce he would see how long he would hold power in the police force.

The magistrate discharged the accused under Section 253 Cr. P. C. for want of satisfactory evidence.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. J. Jackson, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, reverts to the Central Provinces.

Captain J. S. Ring, 46th Punjabis, goes to Assam for employment in the Military Police.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. E. Brierley, I.M.S., reverts to Military Duty.

Mr. Chia Weu-Yen is appointed acting Consul for China at Rangoon.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The services of Rev. R. J. B. Irwin, Chaplain, Lucknow, are placed under the orders of the Army Department

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Cook, is appointed temporary Additional Assistant Secretary, Army Department.

Lieutenant G. K. Molineux, Northumberland Fusiliers, is appointed A.D.C., to the Viceroy, vice Lieutenant Benson resigned.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. R. H. Eustace, R.E., holds charge of the office of Engineer-in-Chief, N. W. Railway, vice Mr. Mr. G. Richards, appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Indo-Burma Connection Survey.

THE PROPOSED BURMA UNIVERSITY.

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

Mr. M. Hunter, principal, Rangoon Government College, proceeds shortly to India under orders from the Government to visit university and college buildings in various districts for the purpose of obtaining information for the proposed Burma University.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

AN ENGINEER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Mr. Verriers, executive Engineer, Lucknow, was seriously injured and four trollymen were injured, one fatally, in a collision between a passenger and a goods train between Benares and Allahabad yesterday.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. VS. HINDU GYM.

TO-DAY'S INTERESTING FIXTURE.

The Bombay Gymkhana meet the Hindu Gymkhana on the former's ground this morning at 11-30, when a most interesting game is expected. Several well-known cricketers are participating in the game. There are several other whole-day matches taking place to-day.

HINDU GYM. VS. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

A large number of spectators witnessed the interesting fixture between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Elphinstone C. C., which took place on Saturday on the Esplanade ground. Both sides included several well-known players, and the game, though indicisive in its result, provided some interesting sport. The Elphinstonians, going in to bat first, totalled 125 for 6 wickets and then declared their innings closed, to which the Hindu Gymkhana replied with a total of 86 for 4 wickets, when time was called, the match thus resulting in a draw. At one stage of the game, the Hindus had a good chance of topping their opponents' score before time, and Gunpat, made a gallant effort in that direction. His partner, Kantak, however, failed to realise the situation, and threw away the chance by playing a barn-door game at a juncture when it was particularly unwise to adopt such tactics. D.K. Kapadia, who made the highest individual score for the Elphinstone C.C., played an excellent and exhilarating innings, which included one 6, and two 4's. Gunpat, who made the highest score for the Hindus also played fine cricket, his clean, hard hitting being much admired. His contribution included four 4's.

B B & C I RY C. C. VS PARSEE GYMKHANA

This game was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground and resulted in a draw:—

Scores:—

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. CLUB.

Smith A. L. c Lam b Pavri	18
F. Colabawalla (run out)	9
J. S. Warden c Lam b Tata	34
K. A. Date c Chothia b Tata	26
R. Kirtikar c and b B. Pavri	4
D. K. Telang c and b B. Pavri	1
P. Baloo c Mody b Tata	18
Antia Jn. (not out)	0
P. Polishwalla c Mody b Tata	15
Antia Sr. b B. Pavri	5
G. H. B. Radcliffe B. Pavri	9
Extras	21
Total	151

PARSEE GYMKHANA C. C.

B. Gagrat b B. Antia	38
A. H. Wadia c and b Antia	12
J. D. Mody (did not bat)	0
S. M. Chothia (not out)	2
N. B. Saklatwalla, M. E. Pavri, and J. Nawroji (did not bat)	0
P. J. Chinoy (not out)	5
P. B. Lam, R. J. Tata and P. D. Chothia (did not bat)	0
Extras	2
Total	59

NORTHCOTE SHIELD: FINAL.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE VS. FERGUSSON COLLEGE

The above match was played on 20th, 21st, 22nd, and resulted in a win for the St. Xavier's College by 70 runs.

Full scores are:—

St. Xavier's College.—First Innings.

K. G. Pardeshi, 9; R. M. Gandhy, 12; J. F. Havawala, 0; V. S. Dongre, 5; T. R. Parekh (Capt.), 27; F. E. Kapadia, 8; S. G. Kapadia, 21; R. G. Wagle, 2; M. H. Havawala, 13; G. M. Shaikh, 0; D. G. Desai, 0. Extras 11.—Total 108.

St. Xavier's College.—Second Innings:—

K. G. Pardeshi, 31; G. M. Shaikh, 10; V. S. Dongre, 4; S. G. Kapadia, 3; T. R. Parekh (Capt.), 0; R. M. Gandhy, 11; J. F. Havawala, 9; F. E. Kapadia, 1; M. F. Havawala, 5; R. G. Wagle, 1; D. G. Desai, 0.—Extras 2.—Total 77.

Ferguson College.—First Innings:—

H. G. Tilak, 12; V. C. Bhanu (Capt.), 10; B. M. Bhonsle, 6; B. S. Muzumdar, 15; P. H. Barve, 0; M. G. Bhate, 0; V. M. Chitrao, 0; D. A. Sonttakke, 5; K. M. Chiplunkar, 1; N. R. Bhide, 0; M. R. Nagarkar, 0;—Extras 9:—Total 58.

Fergusson College.—Second Innings.

H. G. Tilak, 0; V. M. Chitrao, 5; M. G. Bhate, 11; B. M. Bhonsle, 30; B. S. Muzumdar, 3; V. C. Bhanu, (Capt.), 0; D. A. Sonttakke, 0; P. H. Barve, 0; K. M. Chiplunkar, 7; N. R. Bhide, 0; M. R. Nagarkar, 0;. Extras 1.—Total 59.

RESUMPTION OF COTTON TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

A cablegram reached a mercantile firm yesterday stating that shipment of Manchester piecegoods was starting and cotton factories were reopening.

STERLING BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Tenders for £632,000 were received yesterday for sterling Bills and telegraphic transfers which were allotted in full. Calcutta took £350,000.

POONA RACES.

GENEROUS WAR GIFT.

MORE SURPRISES.

(By our Racing Representative.)

The decision of the Western India Turf Club to contribute Rs. 50,000 as a donation to one of the War Funds which are being organised, will be hailed with widespread satisfaction, and the Club's Executive are to be congratulated for having brought forward the generous resolution for the consideration of the members at the half-yearly meeting to be held on the 26th of next month. Although it is recognised the sanction of the grant will receive the wholehearted support of the members and passed *nem con* at the meeting which is merely a necessary formality, the cause is such a splendid one, an extraordinary meeting might have been convened to have the measure put through at once and done with, as an incentive for others to go in and do likewise. Compared with the wealth of the R C. T. C., our Western India sporting institution is respectable beggardom, and it will be disappointing if it fails to sail in with less than five lakhs as Calcutta's sporting dot in the hour of need and trouble.

MORE SURPRISE PACKETS.

Owing to the large number of acceptances for the Novice Plate, necessitating the race being run in three divisions, the original programme was spun out to a card comprising no less than nine events. From an orthodox racing point of view some of the results were wholly unexpected, if not sensational, and the Tote dividends in consequence ruled abnormally large. The outstanding features of the afternoon were a couple of surprise packets from the Talib stable, and the resurrection of Maidania, who has been practically dead ever since the King's visit to India. The course was in capital fettle, and in spite of the frequent and heavy showers Poona is still being subjected to, the "going" could not have been better, some of the timing put up being particularly smart.

In the third division of the Novice Plate, which opened the proceedings, a splendid field for speculation was provided in more senses than one. The full card complement of eighteen faced the starter. Both Pepul and Vellard were winners of their respective divisions of the Mecca Plate on the closing day of last Bombay season, and each had his supporters. Cardiff was said to be a dark horse that had got the better of Durban in a track trial; while Bezar Beg with his Hill exploits still green and Crescent, with a consistent past record, found a goodly number of backers. Vellard won convincingly, and only heads separated the three that followed him home. Monitor who was placed third, was permitted to run loose on the Tote, the money being out up between the first and second, much to the chagrin of his owner, "Mr. Pitt," who did not consider his chance worth a ten-rupee note. I would like to know what his trainer had to say on this point.

In the Service Plate on the Second Day, Bally Sand got much the worst of the start, and came with such a rattle at the finish, those who carefully watched the race and backed him for the Harris Plate were on the proverbial "velvet." Brown got him away nicely this time, and making all the running, won pulling up. Katharos was fancied a good deal for this event, but again disappointed badly.

RODS IN PICKLE.

The third race on the card should have been designated a "Pickle Plate," for the number of rods of that ilk which must have been in preserve for it was not inconsiderable, and to particularize would be invidicus. Suffice to say, they were all there or thereabouts at the finish, and I imagine Pratt must have nearly rolled off Cyprus laughing up his sleeve at the futile attempts of some of them chasing him home. Poor old Columbus, whose prospects on form were of the cheeriest, was quite as much at sea, as the ancient navigator was before striking land, and if I did not see a briny tear steal down C. B. Mahomed's cheek, I apologise for the delusion.

HUZAZ! HUZAZ!!

A full field saddled up for the Dealers' New Plate, and as the form of all the candidates, with the exception of Mohsel, could be gauged almost to an ounce, by past performances, it was not surprising to find Balkan Prince established a warm favourite Kayid having a fair following on the off chance the Prince might drop down dead or that Mr. R. R. S.'s horse might have come on a stone or two since the previous Saturday, when the condition of his "little mary" indicated a gallop or two more might prove beneficial. Nothing else was seriously supported until the last moment, when a fair sum was dribbled on to Huzaz. The belated investments on Mr. Ali bin Talib's handsome grey were quite justifiable in view of coming events, for when it came to racing, there was only one horse in it, Huzaz coming away when called upon to do so, and winning in the easiest manner imaginable, to the triumphant notes of the Talib War cry from underneath the stand. Kayid was second and Balkan Prince third. It was a staggering performance, for there was nothing in Huzaz's essay in the second division of the Ahmednagar Plate on August 8th to lead one to suppose he was capable of coming on to the extent he has done. I extend my congratulations to Mr. Ali bin Talib's trainer, who ever he may be, for the excellent methods he employs for securing the magnificent Tote returns his horses bring in, and for the hearty co-operation he apparently at the same time receives.

A POLISHED PERFORMANCE.

It is not easy to account for the determined plunge made on Hoppner in the Ascot Plate. One would have imagined the bandicapper had so far forgotten himself as to turn the horse loose in the race. Orepesa had to be reckoned with: Lumination was certainly not out of it: and the two top-weights, Kempion and Polish, could not possibly be regarded as negligible quantities. Polish won very prettily from Hoppner. The result was somewhat of a surprise to Mr Goculdas, who was not over sanguine about Polish's chance, as the mare was not deemed to be quite wound up yet. I may be wrong, but Kempion's fetlocks appear to have rounded up considerably since last I saw him at Bombay, and a little rat-tat on hard going might not improve his stride in the near future.

THE NOVICE PLATE.
2-45 p.m.
Division III.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Distance—About 5 Furlongs.

Mr. M. Haji Ali's VELLARD, 8-7, Kaikhosroo 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras' CARDIFF, 8-13, Zammil 2
Mr Pitt's MONITOR, 8-13, Kees 3
Mr. Abdoola Mana's CRESCENT, 7-10, Kanoo 4

Also Ran:—Pepul, Brown 9-0; Bezar Beg, Ruiz 9-0; Miss Nagashi, Clarke 9-0; Highborn, Bowley 8-13; Abdul, Purtoosingh 8-13; Matador, Hill 8-13; Fareed Beg, Ferguson 8-13; Kassum, Gooloo 8-12; Shatra, Mujeed 8-9; Cash Boy, Etul 8-9; Tawdry, Kamad 8-9; Hongkong, Fahad 8-4; Baltic, Hoyt 8-2; Jingle, Sampson 7-12; Crescent, Kanoo 7-10.

The Race:—From an excellent start Vellard and Cardiff led out followed by Monitor. Turning into the straight, something that was running well up just behind the leaders crossed badly, but fortunately there was no accident. Vellard won comfortably by 3½ lengths—head—head.

Time:—1 min. 10 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win. Rs. 31. Places, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 24-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 3,650. Place, Rs. 4,530.

THE HARRIS PLATE.
3-15 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance—About 5 Furlongs.

Lt.-Col. G. Moore's BALLY SAND, 9-11, Brown 1
Capt. G. Goldie's LOCH SICKER, 9-0, Mr. Crawford 2
Capts. French and Molony's AUDLIA, 9-9, Ferguson 3
Capt. H. Meynell's SILVER MEMORY, 10-2, Owner 4

Also Ran:—Katharos, Hill 9-3.

The Race:—Bally Sand was first away and leading from start to finish won by 2½ lengths—1½—¾.

Time:—1 min. 3 3/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win, Rs. 36-8. Places, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 28

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 4,980. Place, Rs. 3,910.

THE NOVICE PLATE.
3-45 p.m.
Division II.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Distance—About 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's CYPRUS, 8-10, Pratt ... 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's JAWAN, 8-10, Brown 2
Mr. Ebraim Mutlag's SAOOD, 8-7, Hill ... 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathooradass's COLUMBUS, 8-9, Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Pretender II, Native 9-0; Flying Bird, Ruiz 8-13; American Spot, Native 8-13; Guldasta, Fitz Gibbons 8-8; Lotus, Ferguson 8-6; Royalist, Abbas 8-5; Meteor, Kamad 8-0; Back Bay, Zammil 7-13; Sweetlips, Purtoosingh 7-13; Red Prince, Bowley 7-13; Investment, Fahad 8-0; Crocodile, Gooloo 7-13; Quality, Kaikhosroo 7-13; Soheil, Mc Glone 7-12; Triumph, Sampson 7-10.

The Race:—Guldasta led followed by Saood. Jawan and Flying Bird. At the turn Cyprus came away and won by two lengths—head—neck.

Time:—1 min. 10 secs.

Totaliaztors Paid:—Win, Rs. 157-8. Places, Rs. 28, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 14-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 7,530 Place, Rs. 8,290.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.
4-15 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for all Ponies 14-2 and under.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Capt. Cairner and Mr. Sanford's FRIENDSHIP, 9-6, Hill 1
Capt. A. W. Malony's PELT, 10-0, Mr. Crawford 2
Capt. H. Meynell's INTRIGUE, 9-8, Hoyt 3
Mr. D'Arcy Lindsay's WINNIE R., 10-10, Mr. Wynter 4

Also Ran:—Spring Daisy, Mr. Gove 11-5; Miller's Daughter, Capt. Meynell 9-12; Imperialist, Bowley 10-3; Polly Eccles, Ferguson 9-13; Kookaburra, Bullock 9-10; Goldfinch, Ferguson 9-6.

The Race:—Kookaburra and Polly Eccles were left. Goldfinch and Imperialist led at first but were passed by Winnie R. and Pelt at the ¼ mile. Down the straight Friendship came through and won by 1 length—2½—1½.

Time:—1 min. 20 3/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win. Rs. 54 Places, Rs. 20, Rs. 92-8, Rs. 45.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 3,300. Place, Rs. 4,830.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.
4-40 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling, since 1st July, 1913. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Distance—1½ Miles.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's HUZAZ, 7-12, Pratt ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s KAYID, 7-2, Kaikhosroo ... 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathooradass's BALKAN PRINCE, 6-7, Harrison 3
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ELDORADO, 6-7, Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Buttercup, Zammil 8-9; Mohsel, Bowley 8-6; Majbur, Ferguson 8-2; Faleh Khan, Kamad 7-12; Sunbeam, Mujeed 7-9.

The Race:—Eldorado and Faleh Khan led out abreast. At the mile the order was Faleh Khan, Eldorado, Balkan Prince and Buttercup. At the 5 furlongs Eldorado was leading, Balkan Prince second and Kayid third. The leaders ran bunched up together to the bend when Huzaz came through and won by 1½ lengths—1½—3½.

Time:—2 mins. 24 2/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win, Rs. 72. Places, Rs. 12, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 10-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 7,930. Place. Rs. 8,880.

THE CRITERION.
5-5 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, or an aggregate of Rs. 10,000 or over since 31st March, 1912. W. A. and C. reduced 12lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1912, of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above-date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5.000 or over, 5 lbs.; of Rs. 8,000 or over, 10lbs. in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's MEDDLING, 8-9, Brown 1
Mr. E. C. Ramshaw's PANTOMIME II, 9-2, Melsom 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLUTION, 9-3, Ruiz 3
H. H. The Yuvaraja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED, 8-5, Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Lakme, Ferguson 8-11.

The Race:—Little Speed, Pantomime II and Solution were in the lead bunched together up to the home turn, when Meddling came through and won easily by 2½ lengths—½—1½.

Time:—1 min. 8 4/5 secs.

Totalizators Paid:—Win, Rs. 42. Places, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 31, Rs. 41.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 8,100. Place, Rs. 8.090.

THE SATARA PLATE.
6-35 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Distance—1 Mile.

Mr. Yussuf bin Zaid's MAIDANIA, 7-2, Mujeed 1
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 9-10, Brown 2
Mr. Nassar Abdoola's WELCOME, 7-2, Purtoosingh 3
Messrs. Kaki and Ebraim's SOLAR STAR, 9-5, Zammil 4

Also Ran:—Young Salanic, Etul 9-8; Tulwar, Hill 9-4; Tofic Pasha, Ruiz 8-13; Ajmer, Ferguson 8-2; Bhatty Chief, Hoyt 8-0; Grey Ghost II, Kaikhosroo 7-13; Thabashir, Sampson 7-9; Brimo, Pratt 7-6; Abdul Aziz, Kanoo 7-6; Guinea Merchant, Gooloo 7-6; Last Chance, Kamad 7-0.

Totalizators Paid:—Win, Rs. 555. Places, Rs. 87, Rs. 31-8, Rs. 34-8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 8,640. Place, Rs. 7,190.

FIFTH DAY.

(To be run on Wednesday, 26th August.)

The Second Entries which closed on Friday, 21st August, are:—

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

1st Entries 9.

10. Mr. G. K.'s ch e g Devereux (aged).

THE POONA DERBY. Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 15.

16. Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Good Gold (4 years).

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

1st Entries 10.

11. Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's ch a h Winchester, 14-0.

THE NERAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 23.

24. H. H. The Maharaja of Dhar's ch a g Chichester, 13-3.

25. Nawab Najafali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½.

THE TALLYHO CHASE.—Distance about 2¾ miles.

1st Entries 11.

12. Lt.-Col. A. S. Arnold and Capt. J. S. Mowat's ch aus g Highwood (aged).

13. Mr. J. Crawford's br e m Martha II (6 years).

FRESH SECURITY FOR A VERNACULAR PAPER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

A rumour is current to the effect that a fresh security has been demanded by order of the local Government for a vernacular paper in Lahore.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN KASHMIR.

INSPECTION STATIONS ESTABLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

In consequence of the epidemic of cholera in Kashmir and certain districts in the Punjab, various regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act. 3, of 1897, are notified. An inspecting station has been established at Kohala where travellers from Kashmir, suspected of being infected with cholera, will be segregated and detained. A similar inspecting station has been established at Kalka where suspected cases of passengers proceeding to places on Kalka-Simla Railway or Kalka Simla road will be segregated and detained.

Dr. Campbell Morgan, the widely known minister of Westminster Chapel, will be in India and Ceylon next cold weather from the beginning of November to March 6. He will conduct Bible conferences and address educated Indians in most of the important centres. His aim is to encourage and forward evangelistic work among educated young Indians, and to strengthen the bonds of sympathy between the two countries. Sir Robert Laidlaw, who is an officer of Dr. Campbell Morgan's church, is keenly interesting himself in the arrangements for the visit.

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BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

All subscriptions for "The Bombay Chronicle" are payable strictly in advance. Intending subscribers who desire to pay by V.P.P. are supplied with an initial copy V.P.P. but, in such case, the regular supply cannot be commenced before receipt of remittance. Those who wish to obviate the delay thus involved are advised, therefore, to remit their subscriptions in advance either by Money Order or cheques on the local banks.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, August 24, 1914.

A PRECARIOUS ADVANCE.

A telegram dated Saturday and timed 5-40 p.m. contains the statement made by the Official Press Bureau that the position of the Allies, in a military sense, is satisfactory. We see no reason, by anything reported in subsequent messages, to question that estimate of the present phase of the war, and it remains the first all-important consideration to bear in mind. The Germans have overrun the whole of Central Belgium. They have forced the Belgian Army to retire in front of them all along the line west of Liège. After a desperate and gallant resistance on the part of the soldiers of the nation they have so wantonly and brutally attacked, they have broken through the defence, past the Liège Forts, reached and occupied Brussels with an army corps of 40,000 men, and it is even reported that they have entered Ghent and Ostend. But so far as we know the forts at Liège remain intact, the great fortress of Namur on their eastern flank is unsubdued, and impregnable Antwerp, holding, as we suppose, a considerable Belgian force, including the flower of Belgium's Army, the men who have borne the brunt of the splendid resistance of the last three weeks,—Antwerp is in their rear. That is the second important fact to bear in mind. Finally the Germans have yet to meet the allied forces of the French, English and Belgians, awaiting them on the Franco-Belgian frontier. They have as yet only been fighting a puny foe,—a foe that has fought brilliantly and with wonderful courage and effect but still a puny foe, so puny that it is amazing that it offered any sort of effective resistance at all. The real work of the German Army advancing by Belgium lies in front of it. That is the third important consideration. To the unthinking this sudden letting loose of the Germans over Belgium may seem a dramatic and startling fact. It will have its effect, no doubt, in Berlin. It will have its effect on the German Army in Belgium. It will raise the spirits and heighten the hopes of troops who have been through a hard and demoralising experience. It will seem, no doubt a great and splendid thing to the German soldier to have entered as one of a conquering army the Belgian capital singing "Deutschland ueber Alles" and giving practical illustration to the song by dressing up a bear as a Belgian general and dragging manacled Belgian officers at his stirrup. But he will have to reflect, or at any rate his leaders will, that he has taken three weeks to do what it was essential to his plan to carry out in a few days; that even now there are painful and alarming gaps in the scheme; that he has not yet met the real thing, and has not yet begun the real work of the war; that the army of which he is a soldier is in a precarious position; that it is taking grave risks, and laying itself open to developments of a tremendously damaging character on the part of the mysterious silent forces that lie in wait for it. One does not need to be a strategical expert, if one looks at the map; to understand that the position of the Germans in Belgium is amazingly dangerous, and the result, following on the failure of their first carefully laid plan, of day-to-day strategy.

That is our reading of the position in the North-Eastern area of the war to-day, and it does not leave us downhearted. On the contrary, apart from the questionable value of this German "occupation" of middle Belgium, there is much to inspire confidence in the calm and confident silence of the allied forces, who have refused to be drawn into a dangerous distraction in Belgian territory and prefer to await the phsycological moment on ground of their own choosing. That ground, of course, may be on Belgian territory, but it will not be ground that would have drawn the allied forces away from their proper strategical lines of offence or defence, and forced them to a fight before the most favourable juncture had arrived. There is equal inspiration to be found in the splendid restraint and sacrifice of the Belgian Army, who, in the words of the Belgian communique "merges its own object, the defence of Belgium, in the general strategic aim of the Allies, to crush the enemy." Though we have no definite knowledge of the actual numbers of the Belgian force that has kept the Germans at bay for three weeks, it is fairly clear that the bulk of the Belgian Army is with the King at Antwerp or with the Allies in the south, or divided between the two. It is obvious, therefore, that, had the Belgians chosen to throw the whole weight of their military strength into the single work of resisting the German invasion, Brussels would still be intact and the Germans would still have been fighting their way inch by inch on the western frontier. That, however, would have been a grave error, though an error into which it would have been easy enough, and tempting, to fall. But overwhelming numbers must have told in the long run, and the broader considerations of strategy demanded that the Belgians should throw the weight of their main army into the scale with the forces of their Allies. For this they have had to make what appear to be great sacrifices to sentiment, and to what might appear at the first glance their own interests. But the fact that they have so readily appreciated the necessity of submitting to the demands of the general strategic scheme, and that the course they have taken is the one that will ultimately save Belgium, does not detract from the lustre that attaches to their conduct. France, assisted by the English, will ultimately save Belgium; but, it may be that Belgium has first saved France,—saved her from the demoralisation and shock that might have ensued on an unchecked German descent on her north-eastern frontier. That she would have recovered from that shock and repelled the invader, we have no doubt, but she, and the Allies generally, owe it to Belgium that she has given time for the preparation of a fully-organised and developed resistance to the invader.

As regards other aspects of the war the French seem to be making satisfactory progress in Alsace, the Russians are steadily, and, apparently, successfully developing their campaign in the East, and the Austrians seem to have suffered a serious defeat at the hands of the Servians. It must not be forgotten, however, that in no single area of the whole theatre of war has the campaign yet reached such a development as to entitle the formation of anything like decided opinions, and the best attitude to adopt is one of patient waiting, guarding as much against elation over preliminary and minor successes in one area as depression over superficial success in another. In the meanwhile the fresh embarrassment in the Far East which threatened Germany has come to a head, and it is announced that Japan has declared war. The capture of Kiao-Chau by the Japanese, it may be assisted by the British squadron, will no doubt quickly follow. The Germans are not in a position to offer any effective resistance, and it is not likely that the Chinese will be foolish enough to intervene. China will do well not to attach too much importance to her *amour propre*, but to accept with gratitude the gift of Kiao-Chau, which Japan has undertaken to make at the end of the war.

Notes of the Day

The Ruthlessness of War.

France's protest that the Germans are using Dum-Dum bullets will serve at least the purpose of drawing attention to the ruthless manner in which the Germans have elected to start their campaign. Of course, war must always be a ruthless business, but civilised nations are generally agreed as to the desirability of carrying it on with as much humanity as is practicable in consonance with the interests of the belligerents. But the world can hardly feel surprised if Germany steeped in the "blood and iron" tradition is determined to pursue the conflict according to her characteristic methods. In saying this, however, we have not the least intention to impute any special form of brutality or atrocity to the German belligerents, and realise that it would be foolish to attach too much credence to the stories of pillage, shooting, burning, etc., which continue to reach us from the theatre of war. Due allowance must be made for exaggeration. It must be remembered, however, that the Germans have never formally accorded their adherence to all the Hague War Regulations. Nor is there any law or agreement between the nations which affords immunity to private property on land, though it has been laid down that there must be no destruction or seizure of enemy's property unless it be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war. So far as the imposition of war contributions is concerned, such contributions are admissible if they are levied on enemy's subjects in occupied territory. But the entire question of recognised rules of war can have, after all, but an academic interest for commanders engaged in actual war, who are perforce, guided by the military needs of the situation, and not by Conventions or humanitarian ideals set up in times of peace. The guiding principle of the German Headquarter's Staff is that everything must be sacrificed to the successful waging of the war, and nothing is allowed to stand in the way of anything that is held to be contributory to the defeat of the enemy.

Sir John French.

Sir John French, the Commander of the British Expeditionary Force, is as most people know the most brilliant cavalry leader in the British Army. His resource, enterprise, daring and vigour were conspicious throughout the Boer War, from which he emerged with a splendid reputation both among the Boers and among his own countrymen. His raid on Barberton and the dash to Kimberley were among the finest exploits in the campaign, proving the genius of French for operating in a difficult country against a clever enemy. In "Sixty Years of a Soldier's Life," by Major-General Sir Alfred E. Turner, the author thus speaks of Sir John French:—"One of Sir John French's great qualities, is that he has no fear of taking responsibility on his own shoulders; another is that he has not a shred of red tape about him. This narrowing attribute is the antithesis of commonsense and broad independent judgment, and has been well-defined as 'the rigid application of hard and fast rules and regulations which crush initative, stamp out all sense of healthy responsibility, and reduce the brains of those who are strictly bound and guided by them to the level of the instinct of the protoplasm.'" Since the Boer War Sir John French has enormously enhanced his reputation by his work in the training of the Aldershot Army Corps,—the striking force,—and his brilliant generalship in manoeuvres. He is no stranger to the French Army, having frequently attended the French manoeuvres in his recognised capacity as the leader of such troops as Britain might send to France in the event of a war with Germany.

Indians in South Africa.

Mr. Gandhi's farewell letter to the Indian and European public in South Africa, the text of which is reproduced in "Indian Opinion" of July 29th, is a document of more than ordinary importance, inasmuch as it formulates a sort of future programme. Mr. Gandhi points out that, although the recent settlement finally disposed of all the points that were the immediate object of Passive Resistance, it cannot be regarded, and is not meant to be regarded, as the last word of the South African Government on the Indian problem. There is an impression in some quarters that the problem of the Indian in South Africa has been finally solved, but its complete solution is still a long way off. The disabilities which the Indian community still suffer from under the Gold Law, the Township Act and the Trade Licenses Laws of Natal and the Cape have yet to be removed. These laws are admittedly of an oppressive character, and can, at any moment, be used as indirect instruments for the expulsion of the resident Indian population from South Africa. The risk may not be visible to-day, but it may be very real to-morrow, and Indians who have been deprived of all political power in South Africa are certainly entitled to ask that the risk be removed.

Other Grievances.

They are entitled, moreover, to have the full rights of trade, inter-provincial migration and ownership of landed property restored to them. European opinion in South Africa has passed through salutary modification recently with regard to Indians, and some of them, we understand, are prepared to deal justly with Indian claims and would not be averse to assist the Indian community in pressing these claims upon the Government. Another problem to which Mr. Gandhi draws pointed attention is the presence of the large indentured population in Natal. Voluntary repatriation is not likely to be availed of to any appreciable extent, the only effective remedy being to do away with the remnant of the indenture system and to level up the indentured and re-indentured population for the general welfare of the Union. We trust Mr. Gandhi's statesmanlike letter will not be altogether lost upon the Union Government, who cannot now doubt that the Indians in South Africa, if given ordinary civic and political opportunities, have in themselves the capacity of forming not the least efficient or honourable citizens in South Africa.

"Prabasi."

One of the best examples of modern Bengali periodical literature is "Prabasi," a monthly magazine conducted by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, who also edits the well-known "Modern Review." "Prabasi" of the current month is brimful of interesting reading, there being short essays on a variety of subjects of special interest to Bengalis, stories, poems, etc. One of the four colour-plates,—in which two boys are represented eating melons,—is illustrative of the progress recently made in Bengal in this branch of art. Altogether the literary and fictional standard of "Prabasi" is commendably high, the editor being in the happy position of having secured some of the best Bengali writers, including Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, as regular contributors.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY AND THE WAR.

The "Bombay East Indian," a paper devoted to the interests of the Bombay East Indian Community, has in its last issue an interesting article on the present conflagration. While exhorting the community, especially the young, able-bodied and strong, not to suffer any retrogression from the high standard of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown maintained by their ancestors it refers to a very interesting episode in the past annals of the community:—

"Let us remember that our previous generation formed, at their own cost, a militia of 1,000 strong composed of the youth and flower of the community in order to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of this country by Napoleon Bonaparte from Egypt, for which services the community received the special thanks of the Bombay Government in an order of Council dated the 9th April, 1806."

INDIAN CHRISTIANS OF SHOLAPUR.

A representative public meeting of the Indian Christians at Sholapur was held in Thursday the 20th instant, at which Mr. S. N. Athawale, bar.-at-law, presided. Several Hindus and Mohomadans also attended.

Resolutions were passed at the meeting assuring Government of the Indian Christians' deep sense of loyalty, allegiance, and affection to the British Throne, praying for success of British arms and placing their services and mite at the disposal of Government. The resolutions were communicated to Government. An appeal was also made for subscriptions in aid of the Viceroy's Relief Fund. The meeting came to a close with the singing of the National Anthem and three hearty cheers for the King-Emperor.

MOSLEM PRAYERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Steps are being taken by the leaders of the Mahomedan community throughout India for prayers for British victory to be held in all mosques on the occasion of the coming Idd.

SURRENDER OF BRUSSELS.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION ONLY VIA LIEGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

With reference to the surrender of Brussels practically the only direct railway communication between this centre and Germany is via Liège. So long as this fortress holds out the enemy will be reduced to the alternative for their Brussels line of communication of either road transport or violation of the neutrality of the Maestrect Railway, thereby bringing Holland into the arena.

JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

ATTACK ON KIAO-CHAO FOLLOWS.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN RELATIONS AT BREAKING POINT.

DECLARATION OF WAR IMMINENT.

TWO BRITISH LINERS SUNK.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN PRUSSIA.

GERMANS MARCHING ACROSS BELGIUM.

Japan has declared war against Germany, and it is stated an attack on Kiao-Chao follows at once.

Austro-Italian relations are much strained and a declaration of war is said to be imminent.

On the other frontier, the Russians have scored one or two successes. Near Gumbinnen they have captured a battery and many prisoners, and at Krasne, in Galicia, they inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured six officers and 1,250 men. In the Gumbinnen district fourteen German infantry regiments, with heavy guns, are opposing the Russian advance.

Three Russian Army Corps engaged the Germans in a two days' fight near Gumdinnen on August 20, and after a desperate fight captured many guns. The Germans suffered enormous losses and were pursued by the Russians.

As a result of German mine-laying tactics, two Danish steamers, the Maryland and Brodberg foundered in the North Sea.

There is little news from Belgium or the French frontier. A late telegram last night states the French are making good progress in Alsace.

Accounts of the German entry into Brussels state the inhabitants of the city behaved with considerable restraint, in spite of one or two provoking incidents

From a Servian source, the Austrians were defeated at Loznitza after a battle extending over four days. Losses on both sides were enormous, and thousands of Austrians are said to have been taken prisoners.

The Press Bureau again warns the public against exaggerating minor episodes into triumphs, and says that nothing hitherto deserves to be called a victory. The statement does, however, draw attention to one real and noteworthy success in that at the end of three weeks Germany has not yet attempted to attack France.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

JAPAN.

JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3-10 p.m.

Japan has declared war on Germany.

EMPEROR'S IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

GERMANY'S PREPARATIONS AT KIAO-CHAO.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3-45 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns from the Japanese Embassy that the Emperor of Japan issued the following Imperial Rescript:—

"We declare war on German. We command our Army and Navy to carry on hostilities against the German Empire with all their strength."

The Rescript points out that while Japan had hoped to preserve peace in the Far East by maintaining strict neutrality, the action of Germany compelled Britain, "our Ally," to open hostilities. "Germany" says the Rescript, "is busy with warlike preparations at Kiao-Chao while her armed vessels threaten our and our Aly's commerce."

THE JAPANESE ULTIMATUM.

AMERICA EXPLAINS THE POSITION

LONDON, Aug. 22. 4-50 p.m.

Hitherto the Japanese Embassy has received no information indicative of Germany's reply to the Japanese ultimatum.

America's reply to Japan (query China) says that she understands that Japan is not seeking territorial aggrandizement but promises to return Kiao-Chao to China, and to maintain the integrity of China, and to act in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Also that Japan will consult the United States before taking steps beyond the boundaries of Kiao-Chao.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

DECLARATION OF WAR IMMINENT.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 12-5 p.m.

The Japanese Ambassador in London expects that Japan will declare war against Germany in the course of the day.

ATTACK ON KIA-OCHAO WILL FOLLOW

The Japanese are prepared to attack Kiao-Chao which is defended by several thousand Germans. It is believed that the harbour and outskirts are mined.

JAPAN'S ULTIMATUM.

MINISTER TO LEAVE BERLIN.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 4-35 p.m.

The Japanese Charge d'Affairs has received instructions to leave Berlin at four o'clock to-morrow morning if Germany has not replied to the Japanese ultimatum.

THE JAPANESE ULTIMATUM.

NO REPLY YET FROM GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 21, 11-20 a.m.

Germany has not replied to Japan's ultimatum, which expires at three on Sunday morning.

ITALY.

ITALY'S INTERVENTION.

DECLARATION OF WAR IMMINENT.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3-10 p.m.

Reuter's Malta correspondent learns from influential Italian quarters that Italy's intervention in favour of the Triple Entente is only a question of days.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN TENSION INCREASIN

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3-10 p.m.

Tension between Austria and Italy has been greatly increased. Austria accuses Italy of giving the Allies' fleet facilities in the Adriatic.

It is reported that the declaration of war is imminent.

C. IN C. OF ITALIAN NAVY.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 5-30 p.m.

The Duke of the Abruzzi has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Navy.

WHAT WILL ITALY DO?

LONDON, Aug. 22. 5-30 p.m.

It is reported that popular enthusiasm is growing in Italy to fight beside the Triple Entente.

FURTHER NAVAL BATTLE IN ADRIATIC.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3-10 p.m.

Italian papers declare that there has been a further naval battle in the Adriatic.

BELGIAN FORCES.

BELGIAN'S FIRST ROLE FULFILLED.

DEFENCE OF BELGIUM MERGED IN GENERAL PLAN

LONDON, Aug. 23. 2-40 a.m.

A Belgian communique which has been issued says:—

The Army has been able to carry out in its entirety the first role devolving upon it, namely that of gaining time. Not having to fight alone, it merges its own object, the defence of Belgium, in the general strategic aim of the Allies, to crush the enemy. As a whole, the Allies are not yet in a position to co-operate entirely with the Belgians, but in a few days this will no longer be the case.

THE BATTLE NEAR TIRLEMONT.

BELGIANS' HEROIC RESISTANCE.

"CARNAGE SIMPLY MURDEROUS"

LONDON, Aug. 22. 7-30 p.m.

The accounts of Tuesday's fierce battle near Tirlemont show the heroic resistance of the Belgians when faced by the superior strength of the German forces. In one instance 240 men withstood for a long time the onslaught of two thousand Germans. The Belgians were compelled to retire slowly from their lines.

The Germans stormed Diest, bombarding the town. The inhabitants fled panic-stricken.

The battle was resumed on Wednesday along the whole line. German aeroplanes were particularly audacious in reconnoitring the Belgian positions. The Belgian artillery fired continuously for hours near Aerschott where the battle was hottest. The carnage was simply murderous. After a desperate struggle, the Belgians retired in good order.

BELGIAN REARGUARD ATTACKED

LONDON, Aug. 23. 4-10 a.m.

It transpires that the small rearguard which covered the Belgian retirement to Antwerp was attacked at Louvain, where it suffered heavily.

GERMAN ENTRY INTO BRUSSELS.

POPULACE ADMIRABLY SELF-CONTROLLED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22. 12-55 p.m.

The "Daily Mail" gives a graphic story of the entry of the Germans into Brussels. Shortly after the booming of cannon, the sound of military music intimated that the enemy's triumphal march had begun. First came the scouting party of Uhlans and then the horse and foot artillery and the sappers with a siege train. A special feature was a hundred motor-cars with quick-firers. Every regiment was headed by a band, the soldiers singing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland ueber Alles." Arriving at the great square before the Gare du Nord, the infantry broke into the famous goose step while the people gazed open-mouthed. The troops estimated at 50,000 passed through the boulevards to their camp on the heights near Kochelberg.

TWO BELGIAN OFFICERS MANACLED.

The populace ten deep watched the march past in stony silence. Their self-control was admirable. The troops seem to have behaved decently, though some were overbearing and tactless. A deep growl of anger was evoked by the spectable of two Belgian officers manacled and attached to a Uhlan's stirrup leather and of a bear dressed in the uniform of a Belgian general.

AN ARMY CORPS OF 40,000 MEN

LONDON Aug. 22, 4-40 a.m.

A message to the "Daily News" from Ostend says that the Germans entered Brussels with an Army Corps of 40,000 men. They seized all available motor-cars and loaded them with troops and the bulk of the corps pushed on, their objective being apparently to seize Ostend and Zeebrugge.

BRITISH RESIDENTS ADVISED TO LEAVE OSTEND.

The British consul has told the British residents to leave Ostend.

GERMAN TROOPS.

SAID TO BE MARCHING TOWARDS FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 23. 3-40 a.m.

The Germans in Belgium are said to be marching towards France via Audenarde.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

"VERITABLE INVASION OF BARBARIANS."

UNBRIDLED SAVAGES

LONDON, Aug. 22. 7-30 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—"We are suffering from a veritable invasion of barbarians. It is impossible to show them that chivalrous generosity which until now has been the rule between soldiers. Now we have before us unbridled savages. We owe them only strict observation of the rules of humanity and the laws of war."

TREATMENT OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER'S ASSURANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 22. 7-30 p.m.

The Minister of War has issued instructions regarding the treatment of German prisoners. He says:—"Their life is to be assured to them. Materially, that is all we owe them."

THE GERMAN ARMY.

CAVALRY OVERRUNNING FLANDERS.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 12-20 p.m.

There is little news this morning. The German cavalry is apparently over-running Flanders as far as Ostend, though their object is not yet apparent.

Possibly the Germans are making a flank march from Meuse towards Ghent with the object of ultimately turning south and attacking the French.

The distribution of the allied forces is naturally kept secret.

In the rear there are the fortresses of Lille and Maubeuge. The German attack meets this barrier, but the Germans must detach troops to check the Belgians at Antwerp.

So long as the Belgian army is able to take the field the Germans must carefully watch their rear and communications.

BELGIUM DISARMS CIVIL GUARDS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The burgomasters of rural communes in Belgium have disarmed the civil guards in order to prevent reprisals on peaceful citizens.

GERMANS TAKE HALF A MILLION STERLING FROM LIEGE.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 7-30 a.m.

The Germans have extracted another half million sterling from Liege.

GERMANS MARCHING THROUGH BELGIUM.

TWO TOWNS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Aug. 21. 6-10 p.m.

The Germans have occupied Alost and Wettern, and are expected any moment at Ghent. The people have fled to Ostend.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 4-5 a.m.

It is reported that the Germans have occupied Ghent and Ostend.

Alost is a town in the Belgian Province of East Flanders on a navigable tributory of the Scheldt, 19 miles north-west of Brussels by train. Wettern is in West Flanders and is on the eight bank of the Scheldt.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

GERMAN IMPOSITIONS ON BRUSSELS AND LIEGE.

LONDON, Aug. 21. 6-10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Germans have imposed a war contribution of eight millions sterling upon the city of Brussels.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 4-5 a.m.

The Germans have imposed a war contribution of two millions sterling upon the Province of Liege.

BOMBARDMENT OF NAMUR.

ENEMY'S COLUMNS CROSSING THE MEUSE

LONDON, Aug. 22. 11-30 a.m.

The Germans have started bombarding Namur. Columns of the enemy continue to cross the Meuse outside the range of the Namur guns.

LATER.

It is officially stated that the artillery attack on Namur is in progress.

FRANCE'S DETERMINATION.

BELGIAN TERRITORY TO BE LIBERATED

LONDON, Aug. 22, 4-35 p.m.

An official *communique* expresses the deepest sympathy with the sufferings of Belgium, and says that France and Belgium are indissolubly bound together by blood. France is resolved to liberate the territory of her ally until not a single German remains in Belgium.

GERMAN PRISONERS.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED LEAVE BRUGES.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 7-40 a.m.

German prisoners numbering eighteen officers and 432 men have left Bruges for Dunkirk, escorted by gendarmerie with fixed bayonets. Their destination is said to be England.

BELGIAN ARMY.

NOW READY TO COOPERATE WITH THE ALLIES.

LONDON Aug. 21, 5-40 p.m.

The Belgian Legation announces that the Belgian Army retired on Antwerp in good order. The Army is now ready to co-operate with the Allies.

BRITISH LOAN TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, Aug. 21, 11-20 a.m.

Tenders have been invited for six months Treasury Bills for fifteen millions sterling. It is understood that ten millions are required for the purposes of a British loan to Belgium.

THE OCCUPATION OF BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Aug. 21, 11-20 a.m.

The Germans occupying Brussels are followed by strong columns.

NORTH SEA DANGERS.

GERMANS SCATTERING MINES INDISCRIMINATELY.

WARNING TO SHIPPING

LONDON, Aug. 23. 4-10 a.m.

The Admiralty states that the Germans are continuing the practice of scattering mines indiscriminately upon the ordinary trade routes. Consequently, neutral ships traversing the North Sea, no matter what their destination, are exposed to considerable dangers.

The Admiralty therefore desires to impress on British and neutral shipping the vital importance of touching at British ports before entering the North Sea in order to ascertain the routes and channels which the Admiralty is keeping swept, and along which the dangers have been reduced as far as possible.

While reserving to itself the utmost liberty of retaliatory action against this new form of warfare, the Admiralty announces that it has so far laid no mines during the present war, and is endeavouring to keep the sea routes open for peaceful commerce.

TWO DANISH STEAMERS FOUNDER.

NORTH SEA MINES ON MAIN TRADE ROUTE.

THIRTY FIVE MILES FROM LAND.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3-10 a.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that the Danish steamship Maryland struck a mine in the North Sea and foundered.

The Danish steamship Brodberg witnessed the accident and her boats were launched, but they were unable to find the Maryland's crew.

During the search the Brodberg struck a mine and foundered. Her crew was saved and has been landed at Lowestoft.

The accident happened on the main trade route, thirty-five miles from land.

TWO BRITISH LINERS CAPTURED.

SUNK BY THE GERMANS.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3-10 p.m.

The British steamships Hyades of 3,352 tons and the City of Winchester have been caught and sunk by the Germans.

AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK.

VESSEL STRUCK BY SHELL SINKS IMMEDIATELY

LONDON, Aug. 22. 5-30 p.m.

The French fleet surprised the Austrian warships. A French shell hit the battleship the Zrinyi, bursting in her magazine. The vessel sank immediately.

The Zrinyi was a battleship of the first division of the Austrian Navy. She was laid down in November, 1908, and had a displacement of 14,268 tons, an indicated horse-power of 19,730, and a speed of 20 knots.

FRENCH FORCES.

FIGHTING IN LORRAINE.

FRENCH OUTNUMBERED BUT FIGHT FOR SIX DAYS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The official accounts from Paris of the fighting in Lorraine show that several Army Corps attacked the French advanced guards and then came the main body of Germans, who outnumbered the French. The latter had been fighting uninterruptedly for six days and consequently the French left wing fell back on the advanced works at Nancy, while the right was strongly established in the Donon Range.

FRENCH VICTORY AT MULHAUSEN.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK BY BAYONET CHARGES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

In retaking Mulhausen the Frenchmen took 24 guns and a thousand prisoners. By fierce bayonet charges they drove the Germans to the Rhine which was the original object of operations in Upper Alsace.

GERMANS USING DUM-DUM BULLETS.

FRANCE'S PROTEST TO THE HAGUE POWERS.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 4-35 p.m.

France has protested to the Hague Powers that the Germans are using dum-dum bullets.

Dum-dum bullets is a colloquial term applied to all forms of hollow-nosed expanding bullets. These expanding bullets were first made at the arms factory at Dum-Dum, a few miles out of Calcutta, and were used in Indian frontier fighting owing to the failure of the ordinary type of bullets to stop the rushes of fanatical tribesmen. Proposals made at the Second Hague Conference to forbid the use of these bullets by international agreement were agreed to by all the powers except Great Britain and the United States.

GERMANS CROSSING THE MEUSE.

FRANCE STILL CLEAR OF ENEMY'S TROOPS.

PARIS, Aug. 21.

An Official communique issued this afternoon says "The Germans continue to cross the Meuse in the neighbourhood of Huy. It is gratifying that on this, the twentieth day of mobilisation, there are no Germans in France, except a small enclave near Nancy."

Huy is a medium-sized town in Belgium, romantically situated amid lofty rocks on the Meuse, 19 miles south-west of Liege by rail. Its citadel, which dates from 1822, commands the passage of the river.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN ALSACE.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 12-5 p.m.

The French are making great progress in Alsace.

FRENCH ASSUME OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3-10 p.m.

Paris telegrams confirm the reports that the French have assumed the offensive in the Charleroi district. There have been several engagements.

(Continued on page 5).

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

POSITION REVIEWED.

ONE REAL NOTEWORTHY SUCCESS.

FRANCE NOT YET ATTACKED.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 5-40 p.m.

The Press Bureau desires the public to remember that almost all news comes from our own side. The enemy, however, from the meagre news filtering through, claims successes in the Western and Eastern theatres.

As the campaign is on such an enormous scale, however, anything that has already happened can only be of minor importance. Nothing hitherto deserves to be called a victory.

France has had gratifying successes in Alsace. The Germans have obliged the Belgians to retire on Antwerp. The Russians in the east have gained ground, but the campaign there can scarcely be said to have begun.

To exaggerate minor episodes into triumphs for the Allies, is misleading.

It may be said, however, that there has been one real and noteworthy success, namely, Germany, at the end of three weeks, has not yet attempted to attack France.

Even a partially successful attack a week ago might have interfered with the concentration of the French armies, and proved prejudicial to subsequent operations. The apprehension that the enemy would be ready first is incorrect.

The situation of the Allies to-day is in a military sense satisfactory.

AIRCRAFT IN WAR.

BOMBS DROPPED IN GERMAN CAMP.

REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Reportes are coming in of movements of the bigger aircraft of both sides. So far the Zeppelins do not appear to have done anything very remarkable. One of them was sighted over Holland, following the course of the Rhine. The Dutch soldiers opened fire, and the dirigible disappeared over the German frontier. Another was sighted over Maastricht.

A French dirigible made a successful flight by night. The airship passed over the German cavalry encampment in Belgium, and dropped several projectiles in its midst.

The explosions caused great disorder. Lights were immediately extinguished, and the Germans fired many shots after the airship, which, however, returned safely to the French lines.

SERVIAN FORCES.

FOUR DAY BATTLE.

COMPLETE VICTORY OF SERVIANS.

THOUSANDS OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 7-40 a.m.

Despatches from Nish, dated yesterday, to the newspapers, say that the Servian Headquarters announce the complete victory of the Servians in a battle lasting four days, near Loznitza. Each side of the Austrian army, which had crossed the river Drina, was overthrown. The losses on both sides were enormous. The victors took several thousand prisoners.

RICH BOOTY ABANDONED.

SERVIANS ATTACKING BRIDGES AND CUTTING OFF AUSTRIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 12-20 p.m.

The Servians are following up the victory of Lotznitza and attacking bridges and cutting off Austrians, who abandoned rich booty. The guns captured were highly important. They were mostly howitzers.

EVERY MAN CALLED OUT.

NEW AUSTRIAN MOBILISATION ORDER.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 12-20 p.m.

A new Austrian mobilisation order calls out every man capable of bearing arms, including those engaged in harvesting.

THE ROUTED AUSTRIANS.

PURSUED BY SERVIANS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 9-0 a.m.

The Austrians routed in the recent fighting fled towards the Drina bridge, pursued by the Servians all along the line. The Servians captured forty guns, a quantity of horses and ammunition, etc.

FRANCO-MONTENEGRIN ATTACK ON CATTARO.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 12-5 p.m.

The French fleet and Montenegrins are attacking Cattaro.

RUSSIAN FORCES.

RUSSIAN VICTORY NEAR GUMDINNEN.

TWO DAY'S DESPERATE FIGHTING.

GERMANS SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 23.

A communique issued here says that German troops engaged three Russian Army Corps near Gumdinnen on the 20th instant. Desperate fighting occurred and the Russians took many guns.

On the following day the Russians were victorious. The Germans, who suffered enormous losses, fell back pursued by the Russians.

RUSSIAN STRATEGIC SUCCESSES.

INSTERBERG OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3-10 p.m.

The Russians after an engagement have occupied Insterberg. The Grand Duke Nicholas in an official despatch says that the successes at Gumbinnen were achieved by General Bennenkampf's army and that they are of great strategic value.

Insterberg is a town of East Prussia on the river Inster, at its confluence with the Angerapp, 50 miles east of Konigsberg.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE GOLDAP.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 12-5 p.m.

It is officially announced that the Russians have captured Goldap.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

TROOPS CROSS THE ZBRUTCH RIVER.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 9-0 a.m.

It is officially stated that the Russian troops crossed the Zbrutch river on the 20th August, and invaded Austrian territory.

In East Prussia, Russian aviators have dropped bombs on military buildings.

RUSSIANS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

FIGHTING FOURTEEN REGIMENTS OF GERMAN INFANTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 11-30 a.m.

The Russians continue to be on the offensive in Gumbinnen district. They are now fighting at least fourteen German regiments of infantry, with heavy guns. The Russian cavalry captured two guns.

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

BATTERY AND MANY PRISONERS TAKEN BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 4-10 p.m.

The Russians captured a battery and many prisoners near Gumbinnen. The Russians have also been successful at Krasne, in Galicia, inflicting heavy losses and capturing six officers and 1,250 men.

TURKEY.

POSITION OF TURKEY.

ASSURANCES BY FRANCE AND ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 21. 6-10 p.m.

France and England have informed Turkey that they have no designs against the integrity of Turkey. It is believed that Russia has given similar assurances.

GREEK AND TURKISH STATESMEN TO CONFER.

LONDON Aug. 21, 5-40 p.m.

Greek and Turkish statesmen are proceeding to Bukharest for a general discussion of the situation.

THE GOEBEN AND BRESLAU.

BOTH VESSELS REPORTED TO BE DAMAGED.

LONDON, Aug. 21, 11-20 a.m.

A message to "The Times" from Constantinople says: "Merchantmen arriving here say that the Breslau's funnels are severely damaged. The Goeben had a considerable list, and had apparently been hit on the water line.

MEDITERRANEAN CLEARED.

LONDON, Aug. 23, 3-10 p.m.

Reuter's Malta correspondent telegraphs that the Mediterranean is free from hostile ships.

COLONIES.

CANADA'S WAR APPROPRIATION.

SUGGESTED GIFT TO RECOGNISE BELGIAN HEROISM.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 4-5 a.m.

The Canadian Commons have passed a war appropriation of fifty million dollars. The Premier promised to consider a suggestion that Canada should recognise the Belgians' heroism by giving them a hospital.

GIFTS TO THE MOTHERLAND.

LOYAL SUBJECTS IN THE COLONIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Every day witnesses further acts of loyalty on the part of British subjects in the colonies. Nova Scotia has offered 100,000 tons of coal, Ontario will present 500,000 dollars and a Toronto millionaire has expressed his intention of giving a battery of quickfirers and a palatial yacht.

U. S. WAR RISKS INSURANCE BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 22. 4-5 a.m.

The United States Senate has passed the Government War Risks Insurance Bill.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

LONDON, Aug. 22, 5-40 p.m.

The Prince of Wales Fund has reached a million and a half.

TRAFFIC BETWEEN KOLKESTONE AND OSTEND

LONDON, Aug. 22, 7-30 p.m.

Boats are still running between Folkestone and Ostend.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

ALLIES TO OBSERVE ITS PROVISIONS

LONDON, Aug. 22. 4-5 a.m.

It is officially announced that as France and Russia intend to observe the provisions of the Declaration of London, Britain will act in conformity therewith, subject to slight modifications.

The Declaration of London with its modification of the law of contraband and rights of seizures and search in international conflicts was adopted in 1909 at a Conference of Maritime Powers held in London. It was embodied in the Naval Prize Bill and passed by the British House of Commons in 1912, but when it came before the House of Lords in December that year it was thrown out by 145 votes to 53. Lord Selborne, who was supported by Lord Lansdowne, declared that the International Prize Court was not a fit and proper tribunal to which cases should be referred, and described the inadequate representation of Great Britain on the court as absolutely preposterous.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL TO BUY DETAINED GERMAN VESSELS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 22.

A special cablegram to the "Times of Ceylon" states:—A new York syndicate proposes to purchase eighteen of the largest North-German Lloyd and Hamburg-America vessels now held in New York and run them under the American flag.

Grouse shooting has been abandoned and the east coast resorts are deserted owing to the possibility of raids. The south coast towns are full.

PANIC AND RISE IN PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

LUCKNOW MERCHANTS' RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 21.

At a representative meeting of Lucknow merchants a resolution was passed appointing a committee to take necessary measures to allay distrust and to prevent circulation of untrue reports and stop any sign of panic. The committee will also help the local officials to prevent the rise in prices of commodities. Mr. Munshi Prag Narain presided and among the speakers was the Hon. Mr. Shahid Hosain.

THE LATE POPE PIUS.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

This evening at 5-30 p.m., there will be a solemn *Officium Defunctorum* and to-morrow morning (Tuesday) at 7 o'clock a solemn Requiem High Mass and Libera Me for the late Pope Pius the X at the Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, on Monday evening at 6-30 o'clock, there will be a solemn Memorial Service for the late Pope Pius X. Funeral Oration by the Rev. A. Vaeth, S.J. On Tuesday at 7 a.m., a Pontifical Requiem High Mass. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will officiate both the services.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following further donations have been received.

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledge ...	5,37,351
His Excellency the Governor	3,000
Her Excellency Lady Willingdon ...	2,000
H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur	20,000
H. H. the Maharana Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra	20,000
H H. the Raja of Rajpipla	15,000
H H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot	5,000
H. H. the Raja Saheb of Baria	5,000
H H. the Raja Saheb of Bansda	3,000
The Chief of Phaltan	2,000
H. H. the Raja Saheb of Sailana ...	2,000
The Chief of Kagal (Senior)	2,000
Col. J. Lloyd Jones	1,500
Kubalaya Raji Esq., (for relief of orphans)	1,000
Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Esq., ...	1,000
N. J. Gamadia, Esq., ...	1,000
F. M. Garda, Esq., ...	750
Chhaganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, Esq., ...	601
K. S. Pouvalla, Esq., ...	500
Rustom S. Pouvalla, Esq , ...	500
Shrinarayen Baldeo, Esq., ...	500
A. J. Billimoria, Esq., ...	500
N. V. Mandlik, Esq., ...	500
F. Lock Trevor, Esq., ...	300
Moreshwar W. Pradhan, Esq., B.A. ...	200
Lodge "Orion in the West" No. 415 ...	150
J S.	100
A. M. Green, Esq., ...	100
S B. Billimoria, Esq., ...	100
J. D. Mahaluxmiwalla, Esq., ...	100
E O. B.	100
Naoroji Dumasia, Esq., ...	100
F. Nelson, Esq., ...	100
	Rs. 6,26,552

(Sd.) W. GRAHAM,
(Sd.) FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Hon. Secretaries.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

Sir James Meston has issued an appeal to the residents of the United Provinces of all ranks and creeds to support the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund is now over four and half lakhs.

To-day's subscriptions include:—The Maharajah of Gwalior one lakh, the Raja of Sailana Rs. 2,000, Lalit Mohan Ghose Brothers Rs. 1,000, the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, Rs. 750, and Mr. J. B. Wood, Major General R. C. Stewart, Mr. L. J. Kershaw, Sir Henry Bur and Radhasami Hath Sing Sabha, Rs. 500 each.

BENGAL BRANCH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The first list of subscriptions to the Bengal branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, totals Rs. 13,181, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar gives Rs. 10,000.

A PUNJAB SARDAR'S SPLENDID OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

Sardar Lachmansingh of Barda, in Ambala district, has placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government his personal services at the head 200 chosen men, and all the resources of his state. He also offers £1,000 as a war loan, if required and Rs. 1,000 for the Prince of Wales Fund.

HELP TO FIGHTING FORCES.

RS. 8,50,000 SUBSCRIBED BY FOUR DONORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Rs. 8,50,000 has been subscribed by four donors to the Governor's fund for direct help to the fighting forces.

ADVISORY FOOD COMMITTEE FOR CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The Governor in Council has constituted an advisory food committee of seven members for Calcutta.

PROPOSED SIND ZAMINDARS' FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

A Sind Zamindar writes to a local paper suggesting that the Zamindars of Sind being allowed to carry arms by permission of the Government for shikar and having numerous retinues, should organise themselves into an armed and disciplined force under Government direction to assist the civil authorities in maintaining order and in suppressing lawlessness in some of the wilder parts of Sind.

He also suggests that the portion of one fortieth of income devoted by all Mahomedans to charity should be devoted by the Sind Zemindars this year to the war fund and should be doubled.

PEACE ROUND PERSIAN GULF.

SETTLED AFTER TWO ENGAGEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

The following news has been received from the Persian Gulf:—The Sheikh of Mohamerah has made peace with the Sheikh of the Beni Lam tribes, after two engagements in which neither side got the better.

FOREIGNERS IN BRITISH INDIA.

ORDINANCE FOR MORE EFFECTIVE CONTROL.

RESIDENCE TO BE REPORTED.

The following notification by the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated Simla, the 20th August 1914 is published:—

An Ordinance to provide for the exercise of more effective control over foreigners in British India.

ORDINANCE NO. III OF 1914.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the exercise of more effective control over foreigners in British India;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance.

SHORT TITLE AND EXTENT.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called 'The Foreigners Ordinance, 1914.'

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas, the district of Angul, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti.

DEFINITIONS.

2. In this Ordinnce—

(*a*) 'foreigner' has the same meaning as in the Foreigners Act, 1864.

(*b*) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance.

POWER TO PROHIBIT OR REGULATE ENTRY, DEPARTURE AND RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS.

3. (1) The Governor General in Council may by order—

(*a*) prohibit, or regulate and restrict in such manner as he thinks fit, the entry of foreigners into British India and their departure from British India; and

(*b*) regulate or restrict in such manner as he thinks fit the liberty of foreigners residing or being in British India.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power orders under sub-section (1) may provide—

(*a*) than no foreigner shall enter into or depart from British India, save within such period and by such route, or by such port or place as may be specified in such order.

(*b*) that foreigners shall be prohibited from entering or remaining in any specified area in British India or shall only be permitted to enter or remain in British Indi or any specified area therein subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may impose; and

(*c*) that foreigners residing or being in British India shall remove themselves to and remain in any specified area, or if such an order is necessary for the public safety, or in the interests of the State, that such foreigners shall be arrested and interned or confined in such manner as the Governor General in Council may think fit.

PENALTIES.

4. Any foreigner who contravenes or attempts to contravene the provisions of any order made under section 3, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

HOUSEHOLDER TO REPORT RESIDENCE OF FOREIGNERS.

5. (1) The Governor General in Council or any Local Government may, by notification in the "Gazette of India" or the local official "Gazette," as the case may be, direct that within any area specified in such notification, every householder in whose house a foreigner is residing either temporarily or permanently shall forthwith report to the prescribed authority in the prescribed manner, the name of such foreigner, and such other particulars respecting him and the period of his residence in such house as may be prescribed.

(2) Any householder who fails to comply with the provisions of any notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

ORDERS MAY BE GENERAL OR SPECIAL.

6. Where under the provisions of this Ordinance the Governor General in Council or any Local Government is authorised to make any order or issue any notification in respect of foreigners, such order may be made or such notification issued in respect of foreigners generally or in respect of any class or description of foreigners or in respect of any individual foreigner, and different orders or notifications may be made or issued in respect of different classes of foreigners.

POWER TO MAKE RULES.

7. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Ordinance:

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for—

(*a*) the authority to whom, and the manner in which, reports under section 5 shall be made and the particulars to be stated therein; and

(*b*) the manner in which orders under this Ordinance shall be enforced.

(2) All rules made under this section shall have effect as if enacted in this Ordinance.

POWER TO RESCIND OR MODIFY RULES OR ORDERS.

8. The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may at any time rescind or modify any order, rule or notification made or issued under this Ordinance, and the Governor General in Council may delegate, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under this Ordinance to any civil or military authority in British India either by name or in virtue of his office.

SAVING OF POWERS UNDER EXISTING LAW.

9. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to affect or derogate from any power which may be exercised under the Foreigners Act, 1864, or under any other law for the time being in force in respect of foreigners generally or in respect of foreigners who are subjects of a State which is at war with His Majesty.

POWER OF EXEMPTION.

10. The Governor General in Council may exempt, either absolutely or conditionally, any foreigner or any class or description of foreigners from all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

BAR OF JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

11. No order made under section 3 of this Ordinance shall be called in question in any Court.

(Sd.), HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

BRITISH ARMY RESERVISTS.

CALLED OUT FOR DUTY.

The following notification by the Government of India, Army Department, dated Simla, the 20th August 1914 is published:—

In exercise of the power vested in him by paragraph 20 of the Special Regulations applicable to British Army Reservists residing in India, promulgated with the Royal Warrant dated 14th September 1913, published under "Gazette of India," Army Department, Notification No. 45, dated the 16th January 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to call out for military duty British Army Reservists residing in India (including Burma and Aden.)

The said reservists are hereby ordered to report themselves forthwith, in writing, to the Officers in charge of their documents, who will issue all necessary instructions.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

A COOCH BEHAR PRINCE ON PERSONAL STAFF OF THE G.O.C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Maharajkumar Hitendra of Cooch Behar has been selected to serve on the personal staff of the G.O.C., one of the brigades of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

VOLUNTEERS FOR OVERSEAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 22.

At the weekly parade of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers this morning, 538 strong, including cadets, Col. J. G. Tait, the Commandant, called for volunteers willing to serve overseas, should occasion arise. Out of 190 adults, 100 officers and men gave in their names immediately.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER AID CONTIGENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram states that Dr. James Cantlie has been placed in charge of the Indian Volunteer Aid Contingent.

NO MORATORIUM IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

It is understood that the Government of India have no intention of introducing a moratorium into India. This is in consonance with the views expressed both by the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce

MARINE INSURANCE RATES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Calcutta marine insurance agents have made considerable reductions in Eastern routes war risks, to which London has assented. The rates range from half a per cent as far west as Colombo to three per cent. for Australia.

NOTTINGHAM MINERS' PATRIOTISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CLOMBO, Aug. 21.

A cable to "The Times of Ceylon" states that Nottingham miners are subscribing one penny each daily to the war fund. Food prices are falling. Birmingham is busy with Government contracts and Government is collecting large numbers of horses for transport.

PRICE OF FOOD-STUFFS IN LAHORE.

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY'S REQUEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

At this morning's meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee, the president, Mr. Kennaway, referred to the effect that the war was having on the prices in the bazaars. He said that prices had generally remained or dropped to normal, the most notable exceptions being sugar, matches and cigarettes. The rise in the case of sugar was, he believed, unavoidable as far as Lahore was concerned, but the Government was being asked to take steps to improve the position.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday the 21st August, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

June 28.—Heir-Apparent of Austria and his wife assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 24.—The Austrian Government presents Servia with an ultimatum making certain demands in reparation for the Sarajevo assassinations.

July 25.—Servia refuses to comply with all the Austrian demands. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade. Russia asks Austria for extension of time for Servia's reply.

July 26.—Martial law is proclaimed through out Austria-Hungary and general mobilisation is ordered. Simultaneously mobilisation of Russian forces is also ordered. Germany notifies the Powers that she regards the conflict as the concern of Austria and Servia only.

July 27.—First shots between Servia and Austria exchanged, troops on a Servian steamer on the Danube firing on Austrian troops on the mainland.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Russia notifies Germany that the whole of the Russian army would be moblised in the event of German mobilisation. German fleet is concentrating at Kiel and Wilhemshaven. Naval preparations in England.

July 29.—Antivari blockaded by Austria, Russia and Germany assume control of their frontier railway stations. Montenegro prepared to support Servia.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith makes a grave statement on the European situation. Great Britain would present a united front.

Austrians bombard Servian positions and capture two armed steamers. Belgrade is in flames, bombarded by Austrians.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in Germany. Austrians cross the Danube at two points. British Mediterranean fleet concentrated at Malta.

Urgent general mobilisation ordered in Netherlands.

Germany presents ultimatum to Russia and France, asking meaning of their mobilisations.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia. First shots exchanged between Russian and German patrols on the frontier.

August 2.—Germany invades France at Cirey. Russians invade Germany near Bialla.

Germans violate the neutrality of Luxemburg and seize the latter's railway bridges.

August 3.—Fighting takes place at Longwy in France, two German officers being killed.

Sir Edward Grey's momentous statement in Parliament on Britain's obligations.

Germany's ultimatum to Belgium asking for facilities for operations in latter's territory. Ultimatum rejected by Belgium.

British ultimatum to Germany to respect Belgium's neutrality.

August 4.—German and Russian fleets engaged near Aland. Russians driven into the Gulf of Finland.

Fresh British ultimatum presented to Germany. Mr. Asquith makes a statement in Parliament on Britain's futile efforts to restrain Germany.

Belgium invaded by Germany.

August 5.—Britain declares war on Germany and Germany declares war on Britain.

A German aeroplane cut in two by a **Belgian airman at Liege.**

Germans bombard Liege in Belgium, but are completely repulsed. German cavalry in full flight.

German mine-laying vessel Koenigin Louise sunk by British light cruiser Amphion. Amphion itself sunk by a submarine mine, the paymaster and 130 men being drowned.

Germans repulsed all along Russian frontier.

The French fleet sinks German cruiser "Panther" off Algeria.

Lord Kitchener is appointed Secretary of State for War. President Wilson offers to mediate in Europe.

August 6.—Blue Book published containing British Foreign Office correspondence during the crisis.

Resignations of Lord Morley and Messrs. Trevelyan, and Burns.

Irish Arms Act revoked.

Aug. 7.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

A 6,000 ton British oilsteamer sunk by a mine in the Elbe.

Prince of Wales' fund for relief of distress opened.

German assaults on Liege repulsed with heavy losses, 25,000 men being made hors de combat. They ask for an armistice of 24 hours.

Serious Russian losses reported near Wirballen.

Extraordinary pressure being brought on Italy to join Germany and Austria.

Aug. 8.—German fleet mobilising with feverish haste at Koenigsberg and Danzig.

British forces seize German Togo Land and South Togo Land in Africa.

A German cavalry division fording the Meuse is practically annihilated by Belgian cavalry.

French troops cross the frontier in Alsace and after a fierce battle occupy Altkirch and Mulhausen, inflicting heavy losses on Germans, who flee in disorder.

Servians occupy Visigard in Bosnia,

August 9th. A British Cruiser squadron attacked by German submarines, but no damage done to British ships. A German submarine sunk.

Russians invade Austrian territory by the valley of the Styr driving Austrians before them.

Germans evacuate Luxemburg, owing to French advance. Germans also retreating from Liège. Germany threatens Belgium with reprisals in the future.

French Garrison in Dahomey take possession of German North Togoland in West Africa.

August 10. The first and second Japanese squadrons put to sea.

Another German submarine sunk by H. M. S. Cruiser Birmingham.

Commonwealth Navy transferred to the Admirality till the conclusion of War.

The French repulse German attack in Epincourt, capturing six guns and destroying a battery.

8,000 Germans stated to be prisoners of war in Belgium.

Montenegrins occupy Spizza on the Adriatic, and two other towns.

Rupture of Franco-Austrian relations announced.

Germans make a desperate night attack on Fort Seraing, Liege, but are repulsed, 800 being killed.

August 11.—Bulgarian Premier announces that while Bulgaria is resolved to maintain her neutrality, she is compelled to take measures of protection.

Uhlans attack Tongres in Belgum and carry off cash in Treasury and all available food.

Turkish Iradeh issued authorising supplementary war credit of three millions.

Lord Crewe expresses himself deeply impressed by London Indians' tribute of loyalty.

Austrians attack Servia at seven different points but are repulsed with tremendous slaughter. Servian losses also were heavy. Not a single Austrian soldier left on Servian soil.

Austrians advance from Cracow towards Kielce in Poland.

The French remain masters in upper Alsace. French Army is already in Belguim joining hands with Belgians.

Twenty-two German and Austrian Army Corps, about 40,000 strong each ready to meet 23 French and Belgian Army Corps in Belgium and Alsace.

A Uhlan is captured in Belgium with a map showing that Germans were timed to reach Brussels on Aug. 3rd and Lille on Aug. 5th.

Germans evacuate Swakopmund and Luederitzbucht in German South-West Africa.

Imperial Government decides to remove Imperial troops from South Africa.

Aug 12.—War between England and Austria declared.

Belgians reoccupy Landen.

Austria begins a blockade of Montenegro. Montenegrins bombard Cataro.

German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered Dardanelles.

Austrian troops reported to be falling back before Russian attacks near Lemberg.

Berlin official report states that 1,500 Frenchmen have been made prisoners in Alsace. French officials deny this report.

Holland is determined to maintain her neutrality.

Belgians engage Germans in the open north-west of Hasselt and successfully hold their own.

Russians repulse German attempt to reoccupy Eydtkuchnen.

Statement issued in Berlin that 1,500 millions sterling of the people's savings will be utilised to raise war loans.

August, 13.—Great Belgian victory reported, after a full day's battle with Germans at Haelen, German losses being three-fifths of those engaged, while Belgians sustained slight losses. The Liege forts are intact.

73 German and 12 Austrian steamers seized in Russian ports.

August 14.—The French defeat and pursue the Germans after a two days' battle on the Othain, a German regiment of dragoons being annihilated and a thousand officers and men, a battery of artillery and three machine guns being captured by French troops.

Germans also suffer repulse at Eghezee.

Russians captur Sokal in Galicia, after dislodging the Austrians with heavy loss.

Germans enter Kalisz in Poland.

German armed steamer Weissmann captured by Nyassaland Government.

Austrian Lloyd steamer Baron-Gantsch sunk in the Adriatic.

August 15.—Turkey is said to have purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

Russians are victorious on the Dniester, annihilating two Austrian regiments.

Tsar confers autonomy on Poland.

Austrians cross the Drina at Lednitza after sanguinary fighting with Servians.

French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi and are advancing on Gembloux.

The French occupy Saales pass after five days' fighting.

The British smash Dares-Salaam wireless station and sink the floating-dock and a surveying ship.

Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad captured by the British near Alexandria.

A German Zeppelin destroyed by a French airman near Nancy.

August, 16.—The French defeat the Bavarian Army Corps at Avricourt and Cirey, and are advancing through the Vosges and Upper Alsace. The French also repulse German attack on Dinant, inflicting heavy loss.

Greece demands explanations of Turkey's mobilisation.

Two Austrian ironclads sunk and another set on fire by French fleet off Budua.

State of siege officially proclaimed in Bulgaria.

August, 17.—Kaiser goes to Mainz.

Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styr.

Japanese ultimatum presented to Germany demanding her unconditionally to withdraw all her armed vessels from Japanese and Chinese waters or disarm them; and to deliver Kiau-Chau to Japan for eventual restoration to China. Reply is demanded by noon of 23rd August.

French fleet has swept the Adriatic as far as Cattaro and sunk an Austrian cruiser, 201 men being drowned.

Taveta in British East Africa occupied by Germans.

Italian Foreign Minister states that Italy would never participate in a war against England.

The French occupy Schirmeck near Saales.

British Expeditionary Force under Sir John French lands in France.

August 18.—Germans retiring in disorder north and east before French advance in Upper Alsace.

German overtures to Belgium to secure free passage of German troops rejected peremptorily by Belgium.

Turkey assures Great Britain of her strict neutrality.

The Tsar arrives at Moscow.

Brazil asks Germany for explanations regarding latter's treatment of Senhor Campos.

German Crown Prince reported to be wounded.

Servians rout Austrians near Shabatz, annihilating 3 Austrian regiments and capturing 14 guns.

The French occupy Colmar.

King George's inspiring message to his troops published.

Russians occupy five points in German territory.

Seat of Belgian Government removed to Antwerp.

Desultory fighting reported in North Sea between British and German ships.

Liege forts still intact.

August, 19.—Russians inflict heavy losses on Austrian cavalry divisions along the Gorodok-Ruzmin line.

Fierce Battle in progress between Belgians and Germans along an extended front.

Germans bombard Diest.

A Belgian aviator averts a surprise attack by Germans on Tirlemont.

French army reaches Moerchingen.

August, 20.—The French re-occupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. They also occupy Guebwiller.

Germans occupy Brussels, which has been evacuated by Belgian troops on tactical grounds.

August, 21.—Russians penetrate 20 miles into East Prussia and occupy Lyck.

French troops achieve brilliant success in Alsace between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns.

Russians repulse Austrian attack against Krasnik, capturing 6 officers and 253 men.

The French advance guard is forced back by Germans in Lorraine.

Germans impose a war contribution of 8 million sterling on Brussels and 2 millions on Liege.

August 22.—New Austrian mobilisation order issued calling out every man capable of bearing arms.

Austrian battleship Zrinyi sunk by French fleet

Germans occupy Ghent, Ostend, Alost and Wettern

German artillery attack on Namur is in progress.

France protests to the Hague Powers against German use of dum-dum bullets.

Complete victory of Servians over Austrians after four days' battle near Loznitza. Losses on both sides were enormous, while the Servians took thousands of prisoners.

After heroic resistance and terrible carnage on both sides, Belgians retire from Tirlemont.

France and Russia, as well as Britain agree to observe provisions of Declaration of London.

As a result of correspondence between her Excellency Lady Pentland as President of the Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., President of the N. M. Wadia Charities, the Wadia Trustees have generously placed at the disposal of the Madras Branch of the Dufferin Fund Rs. 3,000 per annum for the purpose of providing a post-graduate medical scholarship for a course in the United Kingdom, to be held by an Indian lady of the Madras Presidency. Lady Pentland has written on behalf of the Madras Dufferin Fund Committee expressing their warmest thanks for this handsome gift, and their conviction that it will have a powerful effect in promoting the work of Indian medical women in the Presidency.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

An Urgent Case.

"New India."—A woman has just been sentenced to be hanged under very peculiar circumstances. The Additional Sessions Judge of Coimbatore sentenced her to be transported for life on the ground that there was only circumstantial evidence against her, and it was not safe to pass a death sentence on her. The Government, under the peculiar law here followed, sought to change the sentence to one of death. On appeal, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ayling was for death the Hon. Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer upheld the view of the Judge who had tried the case, and had had the advantage of seeing the behaviour of the witnesses. The case was then referred to the Hon. Mr. Justice Oldfield, and the unfortunate woman was sentenced by him to death. In a late case of similar disagreement, the accused was very wealthy, and he was able to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which decided that he had been condemned on inadmissible evidence, and thus he was saved from the gallows. It is an awful thing to condemn a human being to death on merely circumstantial evidence, and the records of English cases shew that men have been executed on such evidence whose innocence was subsequently proved. It is worse, when Judges have disagreed, and the fate of the accused is decided by the casting vote of a single Judge, and that Judge a civilian, comparatively little versed in law. Mr. Justice Oldfield has assumed a dread responsibility for, where there is doubt,—and the doubt is proved by the views of two Judges,—no accused should be hanged. The prerogative of mercy ought in such a case to be exercised to save the condemned.

Indians and Volunteering.

"Indian Social Reformer":—Lord Crewe is, perhaps, right in saying that Indian young men who are in England for purposes of study, should not be detached from their studies for three years by military duties. The formation of a medical corps of qualified Indian medical men in Great Britain, is an excellent suggestion and we are sure that Mr. Gandhi will be able to give effect to it. Meanwhile, the earnest and even ardent desire of Indians in India to be allowed to form Volunteer corps, just as Anglo-Indians are doing, is still awaiting response. If Volunteers from among Anglo-Indians and one or two other communites, were not being recruited and trained, the argument that freshly enrolled Volunteers have no place in the scheme of defence in connection with the present war, might carry some weight. But this is not the fact. That being so, it is an extremely short-sighted prudence which would dictate, in the face of the splendid proofs of the devotion and sympathy of all classes of the population which are daily accumulating, the pursuit of a policy which is likely to be interpreted as one of suspicions. Lord Hardinge is one of those great souls who habitually take a large view of human nature, and his Excellency does not require to be told that enthusiasm when once met with rebuff, is not only checked for the moment but is ever after shy and not easily called forth.

The Employment of Indian Troops Abroad.

"The Madras Mail."—The disinclination to employ Indian troops against foreign white forces, which caused their exclusion from the Boer War, when troops hastily despatched from India saved the situation, was not always a factor in British military policy. We have a notable illustration of the effect that may be produced on a European Power by a draft upon British Oriental resources when it was desired to emphasise British intentions of fighting if diplomacy failed to compose points of difference in urgent need of adjustment. The Russo-Turkish War in the latter half of the seventies resulted in the defeat of the Turkish forces, and in the humiliating Treaty of San Stefano, which was accepted as an alternative to the occupation of Constantinople. When the terms of this protocol were announced, the British Government (then under the leadership of Mr. Disraeli), refused to recognise them, and demanded a Congress of the European nations for the settlement of Turkish affairs. Preparations for war were made in England, as the Russians were disinclined to submit their Treaty to the judgment of the Powers; but the first note of defiance was struck from India, while the various Chancelleries were conferring on the position. This took the form of the despach of a Contingent of 5,000 Indian troops from Bombay to Malta, where they arrived before the Berlin Congress had been arranged, and demonstrated Great Britain's intention of drawing upon her Oriental resources if the Turkish question had to be submitted to the arbitrament of war.

The Japanese Intervention.

"The English man."—Whilst so far she has acted strictly in accordance with the terms of our alliance, it would be affectation to hide the fact that the elimination of Germany as a great Power from Eastern waters means a material advantage to Japan. The elimination of Russia was rendered possible by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and it is worthy of note that another effect of that Alliance has been to remove the rivalries of the Great Powers from the China seas and to concentrate them in Europe. It is not many years since diplomatists went in constant dread of the great Armageddon following some incident in China. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance put an end to that nightmare, and it also enabled British diplomacy, by concentrating its maritime strength in Europe, to exercise a steadying influence on European politics until Germany madly embarked upon the present war of aggression, hoping, perhaps, that domestic troubles in England and Russia and doubts in France would enable her to achieve a diplomatic victory merely by rattling the sabre. Japan's advantage in the eventual defeat of Germany lies in the fact that one more Power which threatened at some time or other to establish itself on the Chinese mainland will be eliminated. Russia's appearance at Port Arthur was a menace which had to be removed at all costs. The Germany of to-day as a menace was, perhaps, only a very remote possibility, but a Germany which proved victorious in a great world-war would almost inevitably turn its attention to the Far East and especially to China where German enterprise has already esablished no mean connection.

"The Ancient Landmarks" of Calcutta.

"The Statesman."—It is satisfactory to observe that a committee of the Calcutta Corporation recognise the principle that "ancient landmarks should not be removed" in the naming or renaming of thoroughfares the meaning of the phrase as thus applied being that the names selected should preserve the memory of old associations. Hitherto the leading principle followed in the street nomenclature of Calcutta has been to make streets and lanes serve as epitaphs for departed worthies. In their newly developed and commendable historical spirit the committee have decided, subject to the confirmation of the Corporation, that Rifle Range Road, on being taken over by the municipality, shall be called "Rifle Road." It is intended that the name shall preserve for future generations the memory of the interesting historical fact that a rifle range once existed in the vicinity. To shorten the name, however, was surely unnecessary, and might conceivably, even lead to misunderstandings and disputes amongst the antiquaries of the thirtieth century, having regard to the different meanings attached to the word "rifle." Nobody finds fault with such names as Old Court House Street or Council House Street, and an alliterative name like "Rifle Range Road" is musical by comparison with these.

Political Prisoners.

"The Bengalee"—We have before this called attention to the case of the political prisoners now confined in Coimbatore Jail in the Madras Presidency. Whatever their offences may be, and we have not the slightest sympathy with them, they are clearly entitled to that humane treatment which distinguishes the administration of British Jails in India. These prisoners, we are given to understand, are given rice mixed with gruel while wheat is the food to which they have been accustomed. And further more the quantity given is insufficient. One of them is subjected to solitary confinement and we hear he has lost in weight from 128 to 116 lbs. Books are not allowed except on Sundays. We are quite sure the higher authorities cannot be cognisant of these facts. We desire to call the attention of the Government of India to them and earnestly appeal for the humane and considerate treatment of these prisoners.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

17-14—1219-12—Malvi H M & R R D Sethna v. Messrs. Jwalaprasad Gangaprasad a firm Ardeshir H D & Co Part Heard.

57-13—529-12—Malvi H M & R (For a pauper.) Messrs. Ismail Gafoor v. Yacoob Haji Hassan & ors. Payne and Co.

21-14—931-10—Little & Co., Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves v. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur Bick. M R and Co.

6-14—84-13—Payne and Co Abdul Kadar Sulemanji v. Essabhai Abdulalli Kanga and S.

22-14—129-14—Mulla and M Dewji Cooverji & Co a firm v. Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Captain and V. S. C.

10—14-547-13—Jehangir S M & H Hahib Haji Moosa v. Bai Samarathbai Widow Mulji and Th.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber matter for disposal.

In re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882, In person, In re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v J Sanders Slater Official Liquidator, Dhanjishaw and B To settle list, Amin and D of Contributories, Jam R and D, Smetham B and Co as per J's order, Pandia and Co, Payne and Co of 4-7-14, Motichand and D, Bick M E and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Ard H D and Co, Craigie B and C, Crawford B and Co, Mulji and Th, Edgelow G W and Co, Hiralal and Co, Madhowji K and C, Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short causes.

500-14—Tyabji D & Co Raja Goculdas Jiwandas a firm v. Ramkisson Devshankar & ors. Jamsetji R & D Mehta D Lalji.

604-14—Dubash & Co Messrs Dubash & Co a firm v. Narsi Virji Mehta.

645-14—Mulla & Mulla Harsi Poonsi v. Dewji Govindji.

678-14—Edgelow G W & Co Messrs. Fulchand Gopalchand a firm v. aBadridas Kalkadas & ors.

685-14—M B Chothia Moti Panna and ors. v. Khatre Lakshman Narayan.

737-14—Khambatta & Co. Shirinbai widow v. Nowroji Rustomji Vakelna.

770-14—Bhai K & Gir Maganlal Hargawandas v. Akber Saheb Haji Pochudin Dhuru & ors.

788-14—Amin & Disai Shah Goculdas Bhegilal v. Dave Mulji Nathji Pandia & Co.

Long Causes.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

672-12—Bhaishanker K and G. Vallabhdas Madhowji and anr v Haridas Premji and ors, Matubhai J and M, Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavaya N and Co, Part heard.

720-13—Ard. H D & Co Bai Bhagubai widow v. Kashibai widow and ors. Matu J & M Un P & P Vachha & Co Manch & N Part Heard 8-8-4.

57-14—Madhowji K & C Jeynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm and anr Crawford B and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji E & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motavi Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas a firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Mohidin Patri v. Aishabai Widow and anr Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & L.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v. Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G the Poona Bank Ltd & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi. H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

667-14—Matha & Co Govind Tukaram Shiwalkar v. Vithan Ramji Arekar & ors Dastur and Co.

967-12 Mulji & Th The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors Tyabji D & Co.

569-13—Captain and V Mangaldas Chaturbhuj v. Chimabhai Peraj & ors Mulla & Co.

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v. Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kaduskar v. Sakubai Widow and ors Khanderao L & M Little and Co.

167-13—Mulla and Mulla Aishabai v. Aishabai Widow & ors Sm & Co Matu J M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhai K & G Tarcopchand Purshotamdas v. Talackchand Harnoah Motichand & D.

Before the prolbontargje in his office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 14-14—In Person Dooberi Poonvashi Ahier v. Oadat Jepal Doobey.

19-14—In Person Karanchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors. Suraimal & Co.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 22.

The arguments in the Delhi cases were resumed to-day. Mr. Shiv Narain continued the defence of Hanwant Sahai.

Counsel endeavoured to show the inconsistencies in the statements of Abdul Qadir and Fazl Karim. As regards the money sent to Hardayal, counsel submitted, it was sent through Hanwant Sahai being a business man, by the former's relatives.

Mr. Sen for Manu Lal read lengthy extracts from the books found during the latter's house search and sought to prove their innocence of incentives to conspiracy. The counsel next explained the case for Khusi Ram. The only evidence of any consequence against this accused was, said counsel, that he had put up Rash Behari in February at the request of Balmokand. The defence had brought witnesses to prove that the guest was not Rash Behari; but even if he was, this fact did not incriminate him as he was unaware of Rash Behari's character. Counsel dealt at length with the various documents found in the house.

The Court then adjourned.

The Government of Madras have approved the proposals submitted by the Director of Industries for the organisation of a second peripatetic weaving party to be employed in the Northern Districts of the Presidency, on the same lines as that now touring in the south. The party will, in the first instance, be constituted for a period of one year, and will consist of a Superintendent on Rs. 75 per mensem, a maistry on Rs. 30 per mensem, a cooly weaver who will receive daily wages subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 per mensem, and a peon on Rs. 8 per mensem.

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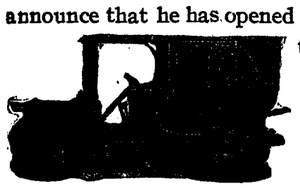

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WAR FEVER IN BERLIN.

OFFICERS CARRIED BY CROWD.

PROTEST BY SOCIALISTS AGAINST JINGOISM.

Not since the fated July 15, 1870, has Berlin seen such wild demonstrations as broke out on the receipt of the news of the rupture on Saturday July 29th. As late as 6-30 it was generally believed that Servia had given way; by 7-30 this was known to be untrue, and shortly after eight a huge crowd, which for nearly seven hours had rolled like a wave through the principal streets of the city, began to gather. By eleven one could wade knee deep in places through the litter of special editions of papers, which were appearing every few minutes, wrote the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" on July 26th.

The rumour circulated that the Crown Prince and the Imperial Chancellor had hurriedly returned to town, and three main streams of demonstrators became distinguishable. Until long after midright the Unter den Linden in front of the Crown Prince's palace was tightly packed with a singing, shouting, paper-waving mob. Meantime enthusiastic orators were trying to make themselves heard amidst the seething mass of humanity round the statues of Moltke and Bismarck outside the Reichstag. Just across the great square Moltke Strasse, which is occupied on one side by the long building of the great General Staff, and on the other in part by the Austrian Embassy, was tightly packed by a crowd of all ages and both sexes singing "Wacht Am Rhein," the Austrian National Anthem, and an Austrian ballad of Prince Eugene. The Austrian Ambassador appeared at the windows, and latter in the light open doorway, and nodded. Some claimed that he made a short address, but I was comparatively close and heard nothing.

A little later at the corner of the General Staff offices I saw an officer with the well-known broad stripe of the Staff, accompanied, I think, by two non-commissioned officers, leave the buildings. He was immediately surrounded, and apparently an attempt was made to shoulder him until the police intervened. On the Moltke Bridge crossing the Spree I saw a motor with some young and one elderly officer surrounded, whilst a number of men, apparently students, insisted on kissing the officer's hands.

DEMONSTRATION REPRESSED.

Outside the Servian Legation in Charlottenburg some attempt at a hostile demonstration was repressed by the mounted police, whilst the Russian Embassy on Unter den Linden was also the scene of violent demonstrations. Outside the Chancellor's palace a police lieutenant addressed the crowd thus: "You are all very patriotic, but now the Chancellor wants to go to sleep." Later, in front of the Foreign Office, another police officer observed, "Your enthusiasm for our Austrian ally is admirable, but we do not know what further vital news the night may bring forth. I advise you to go home quietly."

Beyond any question war was in the air last night, and a very few minutes amongst the crowds sufficed to teach one that whilst the Servian problem was one of real indiffedence, all the pent-up, or,, as I prefer to believe, artificially increased hatred of the populace was directed against Russia. At the time of such an immment European crisis—for no one to-day in any quarter attempts, to pretend that it is other—it would appear to have been the duty anyhow of the Radical Press from the outset to urge moderation and cool-headedness. The "Vorwaerts" is absolutely justified in its angry complaint to-day that the attitude of the Liberal Press has been exactly the reverse to-day, it is true the "Berliner Tageblatt" urges the people to keep quiet, and the "Morgenpost" warns demonstrators that "their jest will savour but of shallow wit when thousands weep more than they did laugh at it," but only three leading papers in Germany, the Conservative "Post," the "Rheinisch Westphaelische Zeitung" (the organ of the heavy Rhenish industry), and the Socialist "Vorwaerts," have set a bold front against popular excitement.

SOCIALIST PROTEST.

With justice "Vorwaerts" exclaims: "What value shall one henceforth place on the association of Radical Parliamentarians in peace manifestations and their support of international arbitration and understanding when, in face of a threatening European war, the Radical Press plays such a criminal game?"

The anger of the "Post" and the "Rheinische" is mainly directed against Austria which is held to have dragged Germany deliberately into an unbrodlio in which German interests are absolutely unconserned.

The official statement that Germany is unacquainted with the terms of the Austrian Note infuriates the industrial world, and the "Rheinwestphal" ends an angry leader: "It is a scandal that the German Government should not have demanded that such terms should be first submitted to them for approval. To-day we can only declare we are not bound to support Austria in a war of land conquest."

The Socialist Party, which was recently able to announce that the number of its enrolled members had reached 1,250,000, scattered last night broadcast throughout the city a flaming protest against unjustifiable war, and to-day the "Vorwaerts" announces that mass demonstrations have been summoned for Tuesday. It is scarcely probable that the police will look on these demonstrations as placidly as last night's.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

For the moment all other political considerations are shadowed by the one great riddle, What will Russia do? It is pointed out to me that Germany's attitude, though it will be full of absolute support for Austria with every man and gun, may yet be determined at the outset by phrases. Germany is bound to mobiliss if Russia actively intervenes; she is not, howeverfi bound by the text of her alliance to sound the war trumpet if Russia merely gathers her troops on the Austrian frontier, unless that movement has been preceded by aggression upon Austria by another Power. Thus, if Austria attacks Servia (it is not known yet whether troops have actually crossed the Danube), Russia might concentrate an army crops on the Galician frontier without producing a casus foederis which would virtually render a European war inevitable. At the same time, Germany is ready for every emergency. The chief of the General Staff, General Von Moltke, returned to Berlin from his holiday early this morning, and the Kaiser is expected shortly before midnight, twelve hours earlier than had been thought he could arrive.

NO MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

In military circles there appears to be as little excitement as before the outbreak of war in 1870, but one knows that, everything is fully ready. Russia's probable action is here, publicly at any rate, quite unknown. Military circles obviously incline to the belief that she cannot help throwing her sword into the scale, though even militarist papers like the "Neueste Nachrichten" express some hope that England's refusal might restrain Russia.

If the "Berliner Tageblatt's" Vienna telegram is correct, there can apparently be little doubt of the Russian intention. Explaining the sudden change in the situation during the course of yesterday afternoon, this correspondent says: "In well-informed (i.e., semi-official) circles it is stated that the change in the Servian decision was due to the fact that the Servian Government was awaiting a reply from Russia. This reply was received about 3-30, and contained the words 'Please mobilise.'"

It seems to be generally believed here that the situation will be cleared up one way or other in the course of to-morrow, and unless there has been very strong English action, of which no news has reached Berlin, it must frankly be admitted that the outlook is not considered hopeful.

A denial is given to the report that the German fleet is concentrating off the Scandinavian coast.

PARIS INCIDENTS

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT AUSTRIA EMBASSY.

The Austro-Servian crisis has come with such startling suddenness that it finds the Government here in a most unenviable position, wrote the correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" from Paris on Sunday, July 26th. There is practically no Government at the present moment so far as foreign affairs are concerned. Both the President of the Republic and the President of the Council—who is, at the same time, Minister for Foreign Affairs—are at sea on their way from Stockholm to Denmark, and will not touch land until they reach Copenhagen to-morrow morning.

The special correspondent of the "Journal" learns from a very good source that when the President of the Republic and M. Viviani took leave of the Tsar three days ago they were far from thinking that the crisis could mature so rapidly. The feeling was one of optimism. The first intimation of the ultimatum reached M. Poincarè by wireless telegraphy on Friday morning on board the warship France, but as a terrible storm was raging at the time communication was probably valueless, and it was not until yesterday morning that the French President really knew of the situation.

A Cabinet Council was held this morning at the Foreign Office under the presidency of M. Bienvenu-Martin, who is interim President of the Council during M. Viviani's absence. No statement has been issued as to whether the President and M. Viviani will curtail their visit to the Danish and Norwegian Courts, though it is reported that M. Viviani will probably return overland without delay If the program were adhered to, M. Poincarè and M. Viviani would not return to Paris before the end of the month. This is, of course, highly improbable in the present circumstances.

In the absence of the heads of State and Government I have reason to believe that M. Clemenceau has placed his great experience of affairs at the services of the Government.

At noon to-day a regrettable manifestation occurred in front of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, which is situated on the south side of the river. A party of 100 students—it was at first feared that they were all Serbs, but now it is feared that they were of all nationalities, Czechs amongst others—marched to the Embassy and sang patriotic songs against Austria-Hungary. Some arrests were made. The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador afterwar ls called on M. Abel Ferry, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to acquaint him with the incident. M. Ferry was able to assure the Ambassador that he had already telegraphed to the French Ambassador in Vienna to express his regrets to the Ballplatz.

Another manifestation which has been passed over in silence was that of two or three hundred young men who marched along the Boulevard singing "a Berlin." The police interfered and dispersed the manifestations.

It is announced here that Baron de Schoen and M. Bienvenu-Martin had an interview this afternoon, during which they examined the measures of action at the disposal of the Powers for the maintenance of peace.

News has reached Paris that M. Sazonoff was to meet the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in St. Petersburg to-day, but nothing has as yet come to hand regarding their interview.

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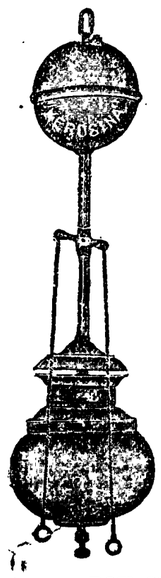

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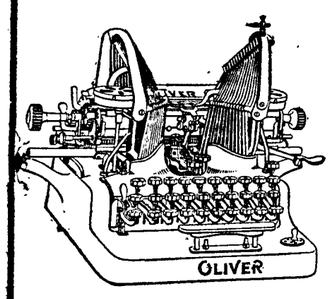

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HOLIDAY IN EUROPE.

A BUSY WEEK IN LONDON.

(By Mrs. John Gilpin.)

I have always forgotten to talk about the new style of hair dressing which is decidedly odd as it makes the head have an elongated appearance from front to back. The hair is parted at the side as a rule, drawn over the forehead and ears and swathed over a frame which is set rather high at the back. If there is enough hair there are further swathes round the frame part giving the appearance of a high close fitting bun; but more often than not, there seems no division, the hair appears combed right from the front and invisibly fastened over the frame. It is a great relief to be quit of the enormous width to the heads which were so long in fashion, and the new style is decidedly French looking and neat which is more than the coiffeurs latterly have been. I fancy there is a good deal more attention given to the care of the hair than there used to be, for all these newheads have the hair beautifully glossy even if it be softly waved, and remind me of the heads of the Spanish women. This style looks particularly well when wearing the Gipsy or Watteau style of hat, and as the frames appear very light it should be nice and cool for our hot climes in India. Now is the time for garden parties and outdoor fetes of all description, and in the house in which I am staying they are getting up a very big Show indeed in aid of the local hospital and the Duke and Duchess of Teck are to open the first day. I shall not be here unfortunately for the Show itself, though I have helped to wash and dry rooms full of the china and glass that my friends are to sell and also the thousands of crockery required for the Refreshment stall, for it was found cheaper to buy the things than to hire them especially as a great deal of it has been resold already for delivery after the Show is over.

CHARITY FETES.

It is wonderful how every one is helping, many firms giving of the things in which they trade, and generously too, but the following is one of the most killing things I have heard for a long time. It seems that one of the Senior Doctor's wife is taking charge of and arranging the Refreshment part of the Fete, no light undertaking even with the help of the wives of the whole stafff and many willing assistants; one of these latter met a friend of hers who is a dentist and asked him what he was going to give the Show and he replied "Nothing, can't afford it." to which the lady nothing daunted said, "Oh, you must do something, every one is," The dentist considered a moment and then said "Look here, this is what I'll do, you collect 105 shillings and let the subscribers draw lots for the winning number and I'll fit and make a set of teeth free for the winners," so the assistant told this with great glee to the Senior Doctor's wife, who, however, felt a little dubious and said she should not like to ask people if they wanted a set of teeth. But the assistant said "My brother is a rent collector and he'll do it," which he has so successfully, that the amount is already subscribed and if any one else made the same offer they could get subscriptions for another set! This sort of thing seems to be the newest way of charming money out of people's pockets for I see that amongst many very valuable prizes, such as a £600, motor car, there are offers to do up a room or upholster furniture if a certain sum is subscribed, at the Midnight Ball Fete which Mr. Arthur Pearson organising for the benefit of the National Blind Institution. Fortunately it was a glorious day for the historic Trooping of the colours on the King's birthday; it is a sight once seen never to be forgotten, with all the gorgeous uniforms, that of the Bands especially beautiful, one mass of bullion and embroidery, the huge drum-majors setting the step for the huge past which is done first slow and then quick, all the legs of the soldiers working together like a machine. The King looked swallowed in his great bearskin which leaves little of the face of the wearer to be seen at any distance; he started a very suitable innovation in leading the Guards up to the Victoria Memorial and dismissing them there instead of at the Horse Guards as was the previous custom. The Queen with a large gathering of Royalties watched the proceedings from a window over the Horse Guards archway and subsequently joined the King at the Memorial, but I did not see that. It is on such an occasion as this that one wishes one had several pairs of eyes, for do what you will it is impossible to take in everything, especially the bright sun making the blaze and sparkle of uniforms, accoutrements etc., quite dazzling yesterday. The Colour company looked gigantic for they all stood over 6ft 3 in stockinged feet, so you can imagine how tall they looked in their great boots and uniform. The horses always interest me, and finely groomed they all were, their coats shining like a mirror. Some of them wanted very much to turn their heads about and watch all that was going on, a desire which was sternly repressed by their riders, who themselves stood at "Eyes Front."

TWO CENTENARIES.

There are two Centenaries being celebrated at this moment, that of Lord's Cricket ground and a very momentous one in a somewhat remote little mining town of Eisleban in Saxony. "Lord's" take its name from the founder of the Marylebone Cricket Club which was in existence some 26 years before Thomas Lord with the support of some of the noble members, secured the site for the Club, and it was appropriately called after him. The present ground was the final selection as Lord had tried several sites before this last became the permanent house of the M. C. C. It has had several squeaks though for its existence, as when in 1825 some speculative builders proposed to erect on the site some cheap villa residences. A Mr. William Ward nobly came to the rescue and purchased the remainder of Lord's interest which he disposed of in 1836 to James Henry Dark who retained the ownership till 1864 when the M. C. C. purchased the remainder of the lease for £11,000. The freehold had been put up to auction in 1860 and had been bought by one Moses (who changed his name later to Marsden) for £7,000, and he sold it to the Club 6 years later for over £18,000!! It has been added to at different times and is about twenty acres at the present day; the membership has steadily increased from 465 in 1845 to 5,350 members now with 16,000 candidates waiting their turn. The other Centenary which should really have been spoken of first, seeing what an epoch-making invention it was, no less than that of the invention of printing by steam by a man called Friedrich Konig. He had taken out patents before it seemed most appropriate to keep the Centenary this year, as it was in the year 1814 that "The Times" of November 29 was printed in this way. As is often the lot with inventors he went through great difficulties and privations as not only his own land but the other countries of Europe had not a foreseeing eye to vision the greatness of his discoveries, and it was given to John Walter the second and "The Times" to secure for all posterity what is surely if not quite the most epoch-making of inventions is certainly one in the foremost rank. His townsmen do well to honour their famous compatriot. Incidentally I may mention that Martin Luther was born and educated at Eisleben, so the little town has a double cause to be proud of itself.

BREEZE AND TEMPERATURE.

In "The Times" to-day was a most interesting article entitled "A plea for Draughts," which I found very interesting, as I have often wondered in Bombay why, though the temperature as recorded by the thermometer remained the same whether there was a breeze or not, yet if there were a breeze the difference to one's feelings and comfort was considerable. He says it is simply the difference of keeping the air in motion, and gives as an illustration of this theory the following experiment at the London Hospital.

Half a dozen students were placed in a large sort of cabinet which was then closed firmly, after a little while they began to feel oppressed and uncomfortable apparently for want of air; the cabinet was not opened but an electric fan in it set in motion, with the result, that the oppressed feeling passed off and when the cabinet was opened later they all felt comparatively all right. This goes to show that it was the stagnation of the air that oppressed them, not the want of oxygen, and that the great thing for one's comfort in a hot country is to keep the air moving, which explains the relief experienced when the fan is turned on. For curiosity once I put a thermometer in the radius of the fan once, and as it did not alter it showed me then that the fan did not really lower the temperature. The writer goes on to say that warm feet and cool head is the thing to be aimed at and that nature herself arranges this, for close to the surface of the ground where our feet are there is little movement in the air, but that higher where our heads are the air is constantly moving which gives our heads the sensation of coolness. Builders, he says, have a great deal to answer for in building houses giving all the draughts at the floor level which are then extremely unhealthy, but that the same draughts at the level of the head with none on the floor would be very healthy. There are other things to be taken into consideration, such as the rate at which the individual cools down etc., which are too long to go into, but at least in Bombay we can now keep the air constantly moving and so be more comfortable and healthy. I gather that he thinks, as many of us do, that the electric fan shoots the air too much in one place, so that the old fashioned hand-pulled punkah was really the most scientifically sound in its result.

An odd little thing happened as I left the house of a friend with whom I had had tea. A man, elderly, white-faced and poorly dressed, walking with a stick in the middle of the road was singing the Marseillaise in excellent French. I happened to catch his eye which had such a beseeching look in it that I stopped and gave him a copper, and when he said "Merci bien Madame" I asked him if he were French and he said no; then still in French I asked him about himself, and he said he was an engineer by trade but owing to epileptic fits had not been able to earn anything that way. Then I asked him what nationality he was as he was not French and he said, much to my surprise, that he was English! As I had to catch a train I could only say in English "Why in the world do you speak French then, to melt the hearts of the public?" He only smiled as I passed on, but the incident made quite an impression on me, and I have speculated a great deal on the man's history and how he should be able to speak such excellent and refined French, with the whole intonation and coloquial turns of a native and yet be reduced to earning a few coppers by singing in the streets. For the first time I saw Buckingham Palace in its new dress and the much discussed and somewhat unkindly spoken of Victoria Memorial which is the crowning feature of the improvements in the Mall carried out in memory of "The Great White Queen." Looked at from a purely man-in-the-street point of view it seemed to be stately and impressive; the one thing that I, personally, did not care for was the gilding of the figures which crown it; to my mind I think it would have been more artistic to have kept it all in white marble. It is altogether a much more imposing and massive group than I had expected, and the great seated statue of the Queen herself with crown on head and orb in hand, and a somewhat brooding and sphinx-like look in her eyes as though questioning a far distant power as to what was to be the fate of the country over which she ruled all those long years, should impress any of the inhabitants of the native countries of the Empire who may have the privilege of seeing it.

ALEXANDRA DAY.

Just at this present time it is astonishing the number of foreign tongues one hears as one takes one's walks abroad; London must be very full of visitors from many nations and despite the facilities for getting about both above and underground, one often has to stand in the trains and to wait disconsolately at a corner and see bus after bus pass cramfull. I had my first experience of an "escalator" just lately and felt a little nervous at first getting off and on, but one soon gets into the way of it, but on the whole I prefer the lifts as a rule for they are the faster in nine cases out of ten. The two events of importance which have been talked about this week are "Alexandra Day" and the wonderful Midnight Ball organised by Mr. A. C. Pearson in aid of the Blind. It is really wonderful how charitable people are, as this will show. Three or four days ago Mr. Pearson wrote to the papers asking if any one would be willing to act as host to 1,200 people at the Midnight Ball, *i.e.*, that the Savoy had generously put the cost per head for the supper, including wines, 5/ per head, so that the total cost for the 1,200 guests would be £300, and if some one would be good enough to supply that amount the Fund would be all that the richer. The following day he wrote that a kind friend who desired to remain anonymous had sent him a cheque for the amount, and that the only thing now remaining was the sum of thirty pounds to defray the cost of the Band which was only charging the small sum of £30. Yesterday, he wrote that the sum had been offered three times over before ten o'clock that day. It may not be generally known that Mr. A. C. Pearson himself blind so that it makes it all the more telling that he should be organising this unique charitable entertainment for poorer compapions in misfortune thus handicapped in the struggle for life.

THE TEST OF CHARACTER.

LORD ROSEBERY ON GOOD MANNERS.

Lord Rosebery distributed a number of the prizes at Epsom College, of which he is president, on July 25. At the beginning of his speech he commented upon the fact that the ceremony marked the severance of the connexion between the college and the Headmaster (the Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse) for a period of 25 years, and then added:—

This is not our only cause for gloom to-day. Never, I think, or hardly ever, have I seen the political horizon both in Great Britain and Europe, so charged with clouds, pregnant with thunder, as it is depicted to-day I am not here to talk about that, but it would be foolish in the presence to the many adults before me if I passed so grave a subject without the slightest allusion.

Those on the platform included:—

Sir William Church (chairman of council), Sir Henry Morris (treasurer), the Rev. E. W. Norther, Mr. C. L. Smiles, Dr. Frederick Taylor, Dr. Guthrie Rankin, Dr. de Havilland Hall, Dr. C. Caldecott, Dr. Stanley Boyd, Dr. Essex Wynter, Dr. Septimas Sunderland, Sir J. Broadbent, Mr. H. Dixon Kimber, the Headmaster the Bursar, the Rev. W. A. Thomas, and the assistant masters of the school.

Lord Rosebery, after remarking that the work of the headmaster would remain as a monument, and making the reference to the political situation given above, said that the season for distributing prizes had begun, just as the season for partridge shooting began on September 1, and for the next 10 days they would see—at full length in the columns of local papers and more obscurely in metropolitan journals—that some good man, generally venerable, often a Bishop (laughter), had bee nengaged in the task of distribution.

From the very moment we had consciousness, he said, the world was constantly carving an chiselling at our characters—carving and chiselling sometimes at woods so soft that they never repaid the trouble, sometimes at woods which split so easily that they were not worth anything at all; but sometimes also at fine woods, like old mahogany, which got richer and nobler the older they got (Cheers).

He firmly believed that the years they spent in school were far more important in the formation of character than all the many years they might spend afterwards. The school moments were the supreme moments which decided whether they were going to be men in the highest sense of the word, or whether they were going to pass through life as atoms. There was one way and one way only by which the character of a man at his best showed itself, and that was by his manners. Of course that was not an infallible way. He had known many excellent people who from shyness had the most execrable manners, and who, judged by their manners alone, would have been dragged to the block without benefit of clergy. (Laughter.) On the other hand, he had known scoundrels with the most charming and fascinating manners, given to them by nature for much the same purpose as the web was given to the spider.

Many of those present were going into the noble profession of medicine, and he did not know of any calling in which manners were of such importance. Any of them who had been attended by a doctor must have known the difference between the man who came in with an expression gloomy and austere enough to take the heart out of the most courageous patient and to make him wish to leave this life rather than have any further experience of it, and the doctor who instinctively seemed to spread a sunny atmosphere through the room and a feeling of hope and encouragement. If the first kind of doctor was the best in the world and the second was only third rate, he would a thousand times rather have the third-rate doctor, except perhaps, for an occasional consultation. (Laughter.)

He had intended at the end of his speech to make the offer of a medal to the school, to be voted for by the upper boys, for character conduct, and manners. He noticed, however, from one of the prizes that his purpose had been anticipated. They must, therefore, go on striving to win that prize and he should find some other deserving school to which to give the medal, (Laughter and cheers.)

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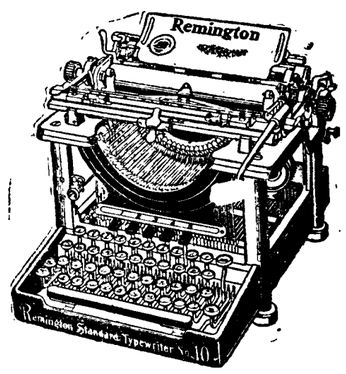

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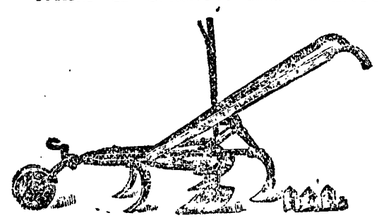

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.